The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 6984. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE ARMY BILL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON REDUCTION AND THE APPROPRIATIONS—THE LIMIT FIXED AT 25,000 MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Army Appropriation bill, after having been displaced several days, was to-day brought before the House. The discussion was very general, and in some parts acrimonious. The general debate upon this bill has covered all possible questions connected with governmental policy, from systems of finance to the question of soldier lackeys. There seems to be an unpleasant feeling between some members of the House and the Appropriation Committee on account of the proposed reductions in the army. Some oppose the reduction on the ground that it is unsymmetrical, and others maintain that it is dangerous to the interests of large sections of the country. But the Committee on Appropriations have firmly held their ground, and it seems probable that the bill will pass. As the discussion proceeds it becomes evident that economy is more welcome in theory than in practice. Mr. Wheeler wanted the House to be consistent in the matter of economy, and as for the alleged danger from the reduction of the army, he would send to the front many idle soldiers in the East if more troops were needed on the frontier. He made a very considerable sensation when he declared that he could explain where many of the "missing ramrods" were. He said they would be found by going to private houses of army officers and taking out enlisted men who were there as servants, and sending them to the front. Here Mr. Ward, of Chicago, asked what Government officers had enlisted men in their service, when Mr. Wheeler replied that the same sources of information were open to him. Mr. Wheeler did not think there was any necessity for 500 soldiers in Utah, as the railroad would furnish the necessary means of approach in case of Mormon troubles. He thought a thousand men in New-York were needless, and he knew that mousing about fortifications did not make recruits good soldiers. Gen. Garfield believed that there was no necessity for fifteen companies in New-York City, or for four companies in Connecticut, or for 2,000 men to guard the Canadian border in New-England and New-York, while there was not a "red coat" to watch us on all the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina. The representatives from the Border States earnestly opposed any reduction of the army, while Mr. Shanks, of the Indian Committee, declared that there was no truth in the rumors of Indian hostilities. The House proceeded so far in Committee of the Whole as to adopt an amendment providing that there shall be no appropriation for more than 25,000 men. A seeming opposition to the reduction of the army from such men as Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, ought not to be misunderstood, as it seems to be. Gen. Hawley, like many others in both Houses, thinks it would be better that the Appropriation Committee should look over the whole subject of appropriations and find out definitely what reduction ought to be made in gross, and where it could be best made, before beginning to cut away at the army or any other branch of the Government. The House would then be able to judge of the merits of the propositions by comparison, rather than absolutely. Then if the reduction of the army proved to be necessary there would be little opposition to it.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate to-day for the first time since the holiday recess devoted itself to the examination of a bill, section by section, in a serious attempt to perfect and accomplish legislation. Mr. Edmunds devoted considerable time to a thorough explanation of the provisions of the new Bankruptcy bill, the principal points of which have been already published in THE TIMES. The bill will come up again for consideration to-morrow. There are in the Senate a few who are opposed to any general Bankrupt law, and who will vote against this bill, and against all bills on the subject, except an absolute repeal of existing laws. There was no opposition, however, to considering and perfecting the bill reported from the committee, so that when the final vote is taken it shall be a direct decision between a bill which will meet the views of a majority of the Senate, if any bill at all is to pass, and an absolute repeal. The bill reported from the committee is received with very general favor, and little doubt is felt as to its ultimate passage by the Senate. Its fate in the House, however, is more uncertain; but from all that can be learned there has been some change of sentiment in that body regarding the Bankruptcy laws, and it is at least not improbable that a bill, carefully drawn and perfected, as the one under consideration in the Senate, will meet with favor.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Senator Buckingham to-day introduced in the Senate a bill from the Indian Committee, in accordance with the suggestion of the Department of the Interior, repealing the law passed in May, 1864, providing for the sale of four Indian reservations in Utah, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to restore said reservations to the public domain to be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands. These reservations were set apart in Utah by the Mormon Church many years ago for the Indians, and have a very interesting history. If the bill that Senator Buckingham introduced should become a law, it would throw upon the market to be sold as public land four Mormon settlements, known as Corn Creek, Deep Creek, San Pete, and Spanish Fork, which have been built upon the reservations referred to in the law.

A BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Mr. Sargent, of California, to-day introduced into the Senate a bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Health under the Interior Department, the general design and duties of which should be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on the subjects connected with the preservation of the public health, and to assist, when called upon, the several States and Territories of the United States in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine statutes and regulations.

THE CONTESTED ARKANSAS SEATS.

The Committee on Elections in the House to-day decided to report that Asa Hodges, from the First District of Arkansas, and W. W. Wilshire, from the Third District of the same State, have *prima facie* rights to seats in the House, and the committee recommends that they be admitted, pending action upon the merits of the respective cases. The right of Hodges to a seat is contested by Lucien C. Ganse, and Thomas M. Gunter contests the election of Wilshire. The certificate in the case of Hodges was never given in due form by the Governor, though the summing up of the Secretary of State of Arkansas shows a majority for him of 1,713. If the Governor had given a certificate to Hodges, in accordance with the "casting up" of the Secretary of State, the *prima facie* case would have been perfect. The committee do not doubt that Hodges is entitled to the seat pending the contest, and so report. The case of Wilshire is much more complicated. The certificate given by the Governor was also irregular in his case, but many important questions are brought before the committee. The contestant's name is Thomas M. Gunter. Votes were cast to the number of 779, altogether, for Thomas M. Guntee, T. M. Gunter, Thos. M. Guntre, and Thos. N. Gunter; and 591 votes were cast for Gunther, no Christian name having been placed on the ballots. Votes were also cast for T. Ros. Gunter. The entire number of these votes where the name placed on the ballot was incorrect is much greater than the majority shown for Wilshire by the Governor's certificate. The committee is to consider, among other things, whether these votes shall be thrown out. The contestant also charges many irregularities in the conduct of the election, which will be investigated. It is not unlikely that considerable discussion may arise in the House on the recommendation of the committee to admit Wilshire before the examination has been made and action taken by the House on the merits of the case.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The proposition of the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency for a bill to facilitate the execution of the existing laws regarding the distribution of the national currency, does not appear to be received favorably by the committee as a whole, some of the members being earnestly opposed to the action indicated. As Senator Sherman has just introduced into the Senate a bill to-day to accomplish the same object, the subject will probably be held for a time under advisement by the House Committee before further action is taken.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF HAGERSTOWN.

The House, after considerable debate, passed the bill providing for the removal to Washington City of the Citizens' Bank of Hagerstown, Md., and to increase the capital of the bank to $200,000. The owners of this bank, if the bill becomes a law, expect that their institution will take the place of the First National Bank here, which was ruined by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. By the operations of the laws of the District, this bank will practically receive a premium for the removal of about $5,000 a year. Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, who made his first appearance in charge of a bill, displayed much ability as a debater, and showed himself possessed of great powers of irony and sarcasm. In the course of the debate, the Delegate from the District, Mr. Chipman, took occasion to correct an erroneous opinion with regard to the District. He said that all personal property was not exempted from taxation, as has been charged. On the contrary, a personal tax is levied on all active capital engaged in business enterprises. The personal property of Congressmen and strangers resident in the city is exempted from taxation. The tax on banking capital, however, is stated to be a mere license tax of fifty cents on $1,000, against a tax of from two to five per cent. in most of the large cities.

THE TRIBUNE'S PROMISED "DISCLOSURES."

It has been understood here for the last two days, and generally believed, that the sensational disclosures promised by the *Tribune* were based on pretended copies of the books of the Pacific Mail Company. A lively interest has been manifested to learn the nature of the disclosures, which, considering the suspicions that have attached to the legislation that gave the company its latest subsidy, it was deemed not improbable might be somewhat racy. The editorial, "To whom it may concern," explaining the failure to make the publication is much commented on, and is laughed at by everybody. It is suggested that the sudden departure from here of a certain person, not a high official, who is reputed well acquainted in lobby circles, may have had something to do with the detection of the "forgery." It is felt to be a sad commentary on newspaper morality that it should require a lobbyist to expose forgeries implicating high officials.

LABOR TROUBLES.

TWO STRIKES IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Labor disputes in this city have assumed a new phase, strikes becoming popular in small manufacturing establishments as well as those of the representative concerns. Two additional ones are to be recorded to-day, both being of a somewhat novel character. There has been a general reduction of from ten to twenty per cent. in the wages of employes in shoe manufacturing establishments. This is owing to a slack in business consequent on a flat and overburdened market. In all cases, with but one exception, the reduction has been submitted to; but this morning about 200 girls, employed as pasters and finishers in the extensive manufactory of French, Schoeler & Co., on Market street, struck work. This, of course, has caused a suspension of business until the firm can fill the places of the strikers. Another strike has taken place among the actors and others employed at the Chestnut Street Theatre because they have not received the back pay due them for some months. The theatre was closed last night on this account, and will remain so until the difficulty is adjusted, which will doubtless be some time yet, as the management is apparently bankrupt. In mill No. 2, of the Washington Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., a stand-out is in progress because the proprietors have decided not to pay hands the thirty cents per cut allowed previous to the panic. The entire number of persons here now striking against a reduction or for an increase of wages is between 2,000 and 3,000.

TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO AND COLORADO.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, gives the following: The *New-Mexican* of last evening says: A. H. Mills, Sheriff, and Mr. Parton, Clerk, of Lincoln County, arrived here yesterday to see the Governor in regard to the troubles in that county. They report that the civil authorities are powerless to maintain order, or to bring offenders to justice; that five more persons have been killed, including a man and his wife, who were murdered in their bed.

Correspondence from Fort Defiance reports that the Navajo Indians and Mormons who live near the north-west boundary are at war. The Mormons have killed three or four Navajoes, and the Indians are retaliating. Great fears are entertained of trouble next Spring and Summer in this vicinity, as the Ute Indians have made overtures to the Navajoes to join them in a war upon the miners and settlers near the Dolores and San Juan mines. The Navajoes' chief, Manuelito, favors hostilities, but most of the Navajoes have declined to take any active part in the plan.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—This afternoon B. F. Napthaly, editor of the *Sun*, was released on bail, and while walking along California street was met by Augustus De Young, of the *Chronicle*, who, drawing a pistol, fired four or five shots at him, but without effect. De Young was overpowered, disarmed, and taken to jail. Napthaly, who also went there for protection, was met in the prison by Michael De Young, who drew a revolver and tried to shoot him, but was prevented by the guard. All parties are now under arrest.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

THE OLD TICKET RENOMINATED—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 3.—The Democratic State Convention was held in Music Hall to-day, and was called to order at 11 o'clock by Judge Sumner, of Hartford, Chairman of the State Committee. There was not an entirely full delegation present, which was partly owing to the severe snow-storm that prevailed during Monday night, and blocked the country roads. Mr. David Clark, of Hartford, was appointed both temporary and permanent Chairman, and made two speeches, in the first affirming that the Democracy in the approaching campaign propose to lubricate the machinery with "the oil of joy, gladness, and zeal," and in the second, asserting, with added emphasis, that the lubrication was to be with the oil of "zeal and fervency," and this gave rather a slippery look to the prospect. He seemed to be confident, however. But Mr. Clark always is confident. He is the gentleman who predicted, in 1872, that the late Horace Greeley would carry Connecticut by a majority of 8,001. An even eight thousand would not answer, and so his prediction, to make his perception of future events more striking, was made with definite exactness. He said to-day that, though the skies were "deep with fatness," yet all is bright in the Democratic Party. The Republicans are discouraged and disheartened; the people have lost confidence in their party; the President is using his high office for his own selfish purposes; his appointments for Chief Justice included the Turkey-cock of Utica; then Williams, a third-rate lawyer, and he might have named the notorious Durell, of New-Orleans, or any of his brothers-in-law, or even Minister Jewell, "our own cock-a-doodle-doo, who is now roosting in Russia"—and much more of this sort of stuff this prophetic and dignified Chairman laid before the convention to its great delight and comfort.

There was much confusion while the different working committees were being made up, one of the anti-Gallagher delegates from New-Haven making a special effort to choke down Mr. Gallagher himself, who boldly took a seat upon the platform and maintained a very defiant attitude. Mr. Waller, of New-London, who assumed the rôle of pacificator in the New-Haven quarrel, as he did last year, was constantly heard from, and through his efforts the contested delegation matter was staved off to the last, when the Committee on Credentials reported unanimously in favor of admitting both delegations. To this Mr. Cunningham, one of the New-Haven regulars, objected, and offered a resolution declaring that only his delegation was entitled to seats, but the Chair ruled it out of order. The committee further submitted a resolution referring the whole New-Haven business to the State Committee for future settlement, and this was adopted. This was considered a decided triumph for the Gallagher Democracy for the time being, but the design of the other side is that a packed State Committee will dispose finally of Gallagher and his whole crowd so far as conventions hereafter are concerned.

On motion of Mr. Waller, the old ticket was renominated by acclamation, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Ingersoll, the candidate for Governor, and request his presence in the convention. Subsequently he appeared and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have been officially notified that I have received your unanimous nomination for another term of the office which I am now filling. It fills me with the profoundest gratitude. When I assumed the office, one year ago, I felt that nothing could be added to the obligation I owed my fellow-citizens for their manifestation of confidence, and I have endeavored not to forfeit their regard. In the future, as in the past, I hope, whatever I do, in or out of office, to retain the confidence of the public and the esteem of my fellow-citizens. Gentlemen, allow me to again thank you sincerely for this nomination, and to say to you that, learning that it came from you as an unanimous expression, I forego my private feelings and accept it, and I trust I shall not dishonor the confidence you have placed in me.

Long-continued applause followed, and three cheers were given for the Governor.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was as follows:

This Convention does hereby declare and make known the following to be its principles of action, and to the support of them it invites the hearty co-operation of all honest men:

First, We declare our unfaltering devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union of the States thereby established, and we affirm that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign, and independent States, subject only to the limitations, and that all powers not therein expressly granted to the National Government are reserved to the States respectively.

Second, We affirm that the greatest danger with which we are now threatened is the corruption and extravagance which exist in high official places; and we do declare, as the cardinal principle of our future political action, that retrenchment, economy, and reform are imperatively demanded in all the governments of the people, Federal, as well as State and municipal; and we here proclaim ourselves the uncompromising foes of all salary-grabbers, ring politicians, and land monopolists, whoever they may be and wherever they may be found, whether they are in office or out, and we appeal to honest men everywhere, without regard to past political affiliations, to join us in branding as they deserve these corrupt leeches on the body politic, and in assisting us to purge official stations of their unwholesome and baneful presence.

Third, The present Federal Administration, by its utter inability to comprehend the dignity or responsibilities of the duties with which it is charged; by its devotion to personal and partisan interests; by its weak and incompetent management of the national finances; by its unwarranted interference with the local self-government of the people; by its support of the corrupt Governments which it has imposed by its power upon several of the States of the Union; and by its complicity with corrupt practices and scandals in various quarters; by its appointment of notoriously incompetent men to high official positions, has justly brought upon itself the condemnation of the American people.

Fourth, The procuring of money from a notoriously corrupt ring of Washington politicians for use in this State in controling our elections is so marked an evidence of political corruption, that it deserves the severest rebuke; and we call upon the people of Connecticut, in the coming election, to enter such a protest against so gross an abuse of official trust as will secure punishment for the present and afford adequate protection for the future.

Fifth, We recognize in the present stringency of the money market, the panic which led thereto, the general prostration of business, and the consequent suffering of the working classes, the direct fruits of that policy which, while it pretends to advance the interests of the country, is, in reality, plunging us into national and individual bankruptcy and ruin; and as an offset to this policy we demand, and we call upon the people to inaugurate, a speedy return to specie payments, as called for alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest and economical government.

Sixth, While we are in favor of all just and equal taxation necessary to sustain our Government and our public institutions, we are opposed to all unjust and unequal systems of taxation which tend to favor one class at the expense of other classes of the people.

Seventh, The public domain of the United States is the property of the people and as such should be preserved for the people, and we condemn the policy of wholesale grants to speculative corporations, for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many.

Eighth, We are opposed to all monopolies which operate for the especial benefit of privileged persons or classes, and to all combinations or corporations made to effect purposes hostile to the best interests of the people.

Ninth, That we recognize the grievances of which the industrial classes complain. And we favor a Governmental policy that shall impose such restraints and prohibitions upon grasping corporations and stock gamblers as will prevent those financial fluctuations which ever have resulted in a debased currency, official defalcations, ring robberies, bankrupt employers, and starving working men and women.

Tenth, That we are in favor of such action by the Legislature of our States as will bring the question of calling a Constitutional Convention directly before the sovereign people of this State for their adoption or rejection, as they shall deem best.

Eleventh, We point with pride to the manner in which the affairs of this State have been administered during the past year, to the watchful economy with which all departments of the State Government have been conducted, to the dignity and impartiality with which the executive duties have been performed, and we pledge ourselves to use our most earnest efforts to secure the re-election of the men who have so worthily and capably discharged the important trusts confided to them.

An effort was made to get Mr. Gallagher out for a speech, but amid mingled calls and hisses, Mr. Thomas M. Waller, by a strategic movement, got up cheers for the ticket, and secured an adjournment. The whole session lasted less than two hours.

THE COAL TRADE.

THE NEW MOVEMENT FOR AN ADVANCE OF PRICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—As was intimated in a recent special dispatch in THE TIMES, the coal combination are about to advance the wholesale prices of coal fifteen cents higher than the opening figures of last year. The "new schedule" will go into effect on the 20th inst., but will not govern the trade until March 20 at the shipping points. There will be a monthly advance as annexed: Five cents per ton April, May, and June. Ten cents more will be added for July, August, September, October, and November. As will be seen, this continual rise will make a total advance of ninety cents up to December, at which time, the combination says, there will be no further advance. This "regulation of prices" on all sizes and qualities of anthracite makes an average increase of forty-five cents on each ton. As the annual production reaches many millions of tons, the clique will pocket an immense profit by this new scheme. At Port Carbon, Schuylkill region, in 1873, the price asked for a car-load of coal reached $2 60. This season $2 75 will be demanded. There will be no contracts made by the combination with the middlemen at regular monthly rates, as has been the custom heretofore. They, together with the individual customers and consumers, are to be at the mercy of the monopolists, who go so far as to assert that no allowance will be made "for short weight or poor coal."

It is alleged that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which broke faith with the ring last year, is to join with the "new combination," and will assist in maintaining the new schedule.

The leaders of the combination state that the monthly advances, aggregating, as they do, ninety cents per ton, will not affect consumers. On the contrary, the retailers assert that they will either have to demand the increase paid by them from the consumers or else suffer a corresponding loss on each ton of anthracite sold. That "no allowance will be made for short weight or poor coal" is an outrage on the individual dealer, who, it seems, the monopolists wish to force into buying refuse coal at extortionate prices.

To those acquainted with the different coal regions of Pennsylvania, and who have a knowledge of mining operations, this new order of things, which is soon to be announced to the coal trade in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, has a startling effect. They cannot understand why such great advances in price should be exacted. The miners have determined to go to work at the old prices, there are hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite "floating" at the shipping points, and there is every prospect of a brisk trade in all quarters in and out of the mining country. Under these circumstances a general advance in prices, as proposed, seems utterly indefensible.

THE BROAD TOP MINING COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—A few years since the Legislature of Pennsylvania chartered what was supposed to be at the time an insignificant corporation styled the "Laurel Run Improvement Company." The people were hoodwinked until the corporation assumed greater and more powerful proportions under the name of the "Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company." The operations of this monopoly are already too well known to need comment. After the incorporation of the above company another charter was given, in a mysterious manner, to the "Broad Top Mining Company." The limitations of the charter were similar to those of the "Laurel Run Improvement Company's." It now turns out that the "new coal combination"—which is led by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey—controls the Broad Top Company in the same manner that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad manages the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The range of coal territory owned and operated by the former corporation is larger and more valuable, however, than that of the latter.

Lobbyists in the employ of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey are now at the State capital, trying under the cover of "general laws" to get further legislation to extend the operations of this great coal monopoly, which at present, under the name of "Broad Top Mining Company," passes almost as unnoticed as did the once obscure "Laurel Run Improvement Company."

It is quite possible that the legislation the corporation is seeking for will be secured, but judging from the preparations that are being made at Harrisburg, it appears very much as if this, together with the other coal mining and transporting companies, is to suffer by increased taxation. A bill has been presented to the Legislature already which requires that three cents tax shall be paid upon every ton of coal transported or mined. The old law exacted this sum only for anthracite carried.

The existence of this bill, and the announcement that a new railroad is to be constructed from the coal regions to the seaboard—the facts regarding which have already appeared in THE TIMES—in opposition to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has caused quite an excitement among the leaders of the coal clique.

A LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 3.—The Constitutional Convention to-day received the following letter from Chief Justice Waite, which was read, and ordered to be recorded in the journal:

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1874.

To Hon. Rufus King, President of the Constitutional Convention:

DEAR SIR: I make haste to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ultimo, transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the convention, adopted upon their acceptance of my resignation.

I need not say to you that I am deeply thankful for this token of esteem from my late associates, and that it will be my constant endeavor to merit the continuance of the friendship which they assure me in such flattering terms that I now possess.

Accept my thanks for the words of kindness with which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the convention. With highest respect, I remain, your obedient servant, M. R. WAITE.

BOLD PIRACY—A STEAM-BOAT ROBBED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The steam-boat Ellen D., used by Mr. Krause as a trading-boat, while lying at Jordan's landing, Boeuf River, Morehouse Parish, was entered by a gang of well-dressed highwaymen, who drew their pistols, blindfolded Krause and his companions, and robbed them of their money and valuables, and all the goods they could carry off the boat, the whole amounting to about $1,500. The robbers were strangers in that section, and are supposed to belong to McCoy's band of Missouri robbers.

ELECTION OF SENATORS IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that in the Senatorial contest to-day all opposition was withdrawn, leaving the race to the Republican nominees, Mr. B. L. Bruce (colored) for the long term and Mr. H. R. Pease, late Superintendent of Education, for the short term. These gentlemen were elected on the first ballot.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

TWO LIBERALS RETURNED FROM BRISTOL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The election in Bristol, yesterday, resulted in the return of Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson. Both are Liberals, and were members of the late Parliament.

Of the members of the new Parliament chosen up to this morning, the Conservatives have a majority of sixteen.

DISORDERLY MEETINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—There were a number of meetings of Liberals and Conservatives in the Metropolitan District last night, which were addressed by their respective candidates. The proceedings at all the gatherings were marked by much disorder.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND SOME RIOTING—MR. ROBERT ROWE RETURNED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from a number of places throughout the Kingdom where voting is taking place to-day, report much excitement and some rioting, especially in Bury, Lancashire, and Tralee, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe was to-day elected to represent London University in the next Parliament, without opposition.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY—A CONSERVATIVE GAIN OF FOUR—RIOTS IN LINCOLN AND OTHER PLACES.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Midnight.—The total number of members of Parliament elected or returned, without opposition to-day was forty-one, of whom twenty-seven are Conservatives and fourteen Liberals.

The Conservatives gained seats in Knaresborough, Maldon, Petersfield, Scarborough, and Winchester.

The Liberals gained two seats in Shrewsbury; and Mr. John Corbett, a Liberal, has defeated Right Hon. Sir John Pakington in Droitwich. At the last election Sir John had a majority of 187 over Mr. Corbett.

The Home Rule candidate has been elected in Kinsale, Ireland.

Right Hon. Mr. Childers has been re-elected in Pontefract.

The City of Lincoln, represented in the last Parliament by two Liberals, returns Col. Chaplin, a Conservative, and Mr. Charles Seely, one of the former members. The contest in this place was close and exciting, and was attended by great disorder. A large mob at one time held possession of the streets; attacks were made on the polling places, windows were smashed, and an attempt was made to set fire to a hotel. The military were finally called out, and charged upon and dispersed the rioters. Further disturbances were feared to-night, but at last accounts they had not been renewed, the declaration of the result of the election having a tranquillizing effect on all parties.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Conservative has been returned from Cheltenham. This is another gain for the Opposition.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Solicitor General, have been re-elected in the City of Oxford.

A mob broke into a Liberal meeting in Wolverhampton last night, dispersed the assemblage and destroyed the platform.

There was serious rioting at the polls in Dudley yesterday, and the authorities telegraphed for assistance.

Much fighting is reported at Nottingham.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER IN GREENWICH.

LONDON, Feb. 4—2:30 A. M.—Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected in Greenwich.

Mr. Boord, the Conservative member for Greenwich, is re-elected. He was first elected in August last, in place of Sir David Salomons, deceased.

The vote for the two successful candidats is announced as follows:

Gladstone	5,968
Boord	6,193

Mr. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,386.

There were several fights and much window-smashing during the progress of the election in this borough.

GAIN OF FIFTEEN SEATS TO THE CONSERVATIVES TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The elections to-day resulted in an average loss of fifteen seats to the Liberals, the Conservatives thus gaining thirty votes in the House of Commons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STEAMER LAUNCHED.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The new steamer Britannic, of the White Star Line, was successfully launched this morning at Belfast.

GERMANY.

BISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Posen says that Archbishop Ledochowski was arrested to-day by order of the German authorities, and sent to Frankfort, on the order to undergo imprisonment.

He was subsequently sent to Ostrowo, in the Province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned in accordance with the sentence of the court.

SPAIN.

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF BILBOA BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Carlists threaten to open the bombardment of Bilboa to-day. The city has two months' provisions.

Gen. Moriones is receiving reinforcements, and will advance to its relief.

FRANCE.

RESTORING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Budget Committee have voted to recommend the appropriation of $800,000 for repairing the damage done during the last days of the Commune to the public buildings in Paris, including the Tuileries and Palais Royal.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO SEND GOODS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says Russia has refused to send goods to the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, alleging that it is a private undertaking.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHOLERA AT BUENOS AYRES—THE ENTRE RIOS REBELLION—METRICAL MONEY SYSTEM.

LISBON, Feb. 3.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 8, has arrived.

The cholera had appeared in Buenos Ayres.

The insurrection in Entrerios was not entirely ended. Some bands still held out in the interior.

The French metrical monetary system, with ten kilogrammes as the unit, had been adopted in Brazil. Coffee was quoted, according to this standard, at sixty kilogrammes per sack.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAPILES—SUMMARY ENDING OF A STRIKE—DIFFICULTY IN THE LUCCA OPERA COMPANY.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The iron-clad Arapiles arrived here yesterday.

The public coachmen struck this morning against the proprietors. Mounted police patrolled the streets, and ordered the men to return to work, under penalty of being arrested and forced into military service. The strike ended.

The troubles with the cigar-makers continue. A few only of the larger manufactories are running with a small number of hands.

Difficulties have occurred in the Opera Company. Lucca refuses to sing, and Murski continues only in order to secure pay for the chorus and orchestra. The case is in the hands of the lawyers.

The majority of the merchants are doing business on a gold basis.

THE SNOW.

FALL OF A FOOT DEEP ON THE HUDSON—HEAVY STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The storm last night was very heavy at all points on the Hudson, and to-day snow is a foot deep. The Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Rhinebeck are the only ferries running. The train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was snowed in at the State line, this morning, and has not yet arrived.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The snow-storm ceased about 4 o'clock P. M. The fall is about eight inches, with little drifting. City horse-car travel is interrupted, and some delay of trains on the long railroad routes is experienced. The weather continues overcast.

Dispatches from the north and east report heavy snow.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3.—A driving snow-storm has prevailed here since 9 A. M. to-day. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen, and the storm increases in violence. The trains are all behind time.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 3.—A severe snow-storm has prevailed here since early this morning. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and it is badly drifted. The morning train from Boston reached here two hours and forty minutes late. The storm still continues.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Monday night throughout the Atlantic States, and a storm centre has advanced north-eastward into Massachusetts Bay. The temperature has fallen in the extreme North-west, but has risen over the lake region and Atlantic States. North-westerly winds, with cloudy weather, are very generally reported in the Middle and Eastern States and westward to the Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre move north-eastward toward Nova Scotia on Wednesday.

For New-England north-westerly winds and generally cloudy weather, with snow.

For the Middle States rising barometer, falling temperature, westerly winds, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow.

For the Southern States, northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary signals continued at Portland and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	13°	21°	3:30 P. M.	30°	32°
6 A. M.	13°	21°	6 P. M.	33°	31°
9 A. M.	21°	26°	9 P. M.	35°	30°
12 M.	26°	28°	12 P. M.	35°	28°

Average temperature yesterday, 27½°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 25¾°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Millsville, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed the large woolen mill run by James Smith; a store kept by W. A. Cole, with a tenement above; the dwelling-house of C. L. Tobbetts, and all the mill out-buildings. John Reilly, a laborer, was burned to death, and three others were badly burned, one probably fatally. The loss on the mill and machinery is $125,000; insured for $103,000; on stock, $100,000; insured for $71,000.

A fire in Allen's Print Works, Providence, R. I., last evening, destroyed No. 18, the calendering building, and No. 21, the steam dyeing building, in which the fire originated. Buildings Nos. 19 and 20 were slightly damaged. The loss will probably be from $75,000 to $100,000. The whole property is insured for $482,000 in manufacturers' mutual companies, as follows: Boston Manufacturers' Mutual, $96,400; Providence Manufacturers' Mutual, $72,300; Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual, $24,100; and for $48,200 in each of the following insurance companies: Arkwright, of Boston; Rhode Island, Firemen's, State, Mechanics', and Blackstone, of Providence. Of this insurance $71,000 was on the two buildings destroyed, on which the loss is total.

THE LOWENSTEIN CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Further testimony was taken in the Lowenstein case to-day. It was chiefly relative to the movement and arrest of the prisoner by the detectives. Mr. Herrick, counsel for the prisoner, made the opening address for the defense. He said he would detail the circumstance of the prisoner's visit to Philadelphia, and be able to prove he was there at the time, and procured the money in the manner stated. What the defense relied upon was not mere assumptions or probabilities, such as have been presented by the prosecution, but facts real and substantial.

THE STATE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Nothing but routine business, appointment of committees, &c., was done at the session of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York to-day. The reception given by the Royal Arch Masons of this city to the Chapter at Martin Hall this evening was one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed here. It consisted of a grand promenade concert and ball.

The Grand High Priest, Mr. E. Thomas Cassidy, read his annual report, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed. The other officers also read their reports. The reception of the portrait of M. E. Ezra Ames, Second Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State, the gift of his son, was reported. The election of grand officers will take place to-morrow morning. The order of High Priesthood was conferred on fifty Companions. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE FIRE IN THE COAL MINES—FRESH OUTBREAK.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 3.—The fire in the Empire Coal Mine broke out yesterday in a main way where the men were working, and where it was thought it had been subdued, and drove all the men out. Eighteen of them were brought to the surface insensible from the effects of gas and sulphur, but recovered after being properly attended to by a physician. The fire is worse than at any time during the six weeks which it has been burning.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE SANTILLAN CLAIM.

MRS. GAINES ENGAGING IN ANOTHER SUIT—MR. CUSHING ENJOINED FROM RECEIVING PATENTS FOR 68,000 ACRES OF LAND CONVEYED TO HIM BY HER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard the argument of Wm. Hirst, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the San Francisco Land Association. This memorial to Congress sets forth the facts concerning the Santillan land grant, which the Supreme Court of the United States by reversing the decision of the District Court of California, declared was void, by means whereof the United States claimed to be the owners of the lands, and have vested the same, by act of Congress in the City of San Francisco, which has sold and conveyed the same by grants to divers persons. It is further stated in the memorial that, since the decision of the Supreme Court in 1860, the book of records has been discovered, disproving the charge of fraudulent title, and showing that the Carillo deed was recorded in 1846. As the lands are now vested in the City of San Francisco the memorialists believe their proper remedy is an appeal to Congress. They, therefore, pray that a grant may be made to them of public lands equal in value at Government prices to the value of the lands in question. The Santillan grant covered 10,000 acres, including within its line a large part of the City of San Francisco and its suburbs, and is represented in the brief as being worth "scores of millions of dollars." The memorial was before the Committee on the Judiciary during the second session of the Forty-second Congress, but no further action was taken than its reference to a sub-committee. According to the memorial, the only question to be decided is, whether the association have an equitable claim for lands in place of those covered by the Castillian grant. Nothing is said affecting the latter as to its present ownership and occupancy. The proposition of the association will be strongly opposed by the California delegation, who reflect the feeling of their constituents, that all legislation reopening old settled questions of this character is impolitic and dangerous.

MRS. GAINES AND MR. CALEB CUSHING.

To-day Judge G. W. Paschal filed for Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in the Equity Court, a bill for an injunction against Hon. Caleb Cushing, on which Judge Wylie granted a restraining order, returnable the 15th inst. Mrs. Gaines charges in her bill that she conveyed to Mr. Cushing certain lands in Louisiana, numbering 68,000 acres, and received from him a counter deed acknowledging the trust, and afterward in his own name he obtained a confirmation of the title to said lands denying her right to any interest in them. She now asks an injunction to prevent the respondents from receiving the patents and certificates for said lands from the Interior Department.

THE FORT PHILIP SHIP-CANAL.

Major Howell, who has for some time had charge of the improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River, has made his report to Gen. Sypher. Regarding the St. Philip Ship-canal, his report has been submitted to a board of seven army engineers, who have returned it with a favorable indorsement. The plan, which requires jetties at the natural mouths of the river, is not approved. The report shows that the canal furnishes a permanent deep-water outlet from the Mississippi, and enables commerce to avoid tow-boat exactions. The report which will be adopted regarding the St. Philip Canal is the majority report, and is indorsed by six of the seven engineers to whom the report of Major Howell was submitted. Major Howell estimates the cost at $7,500,000, but the board, to cover all contingencies, place it at $10,000,000.

WORK OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill authorizing certain vacancies to be filled in the Pay Department of the army, and adversely on the bill for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States. The committee also agreed to report a bill, to be hereafter framed, for the equalization of bounties. It will be on the basis of the bill introduced by Senator Caldwell last year, which proposed to give an uniform bounty of $8 33 per month to each and every officer and private who served at any time either in the regular or volunteer service between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1867, bounty payments already made to be deducted, and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Gen. Meigs was to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs relative to the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department. The committee will continue its examination of army officers, having thus far derived much valuable information to aid them in the preparation of measures for the action of the House.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Charles W. Jarboe has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. V. Price has been ordered to the Powhatan. Surgeon G. W. Woods has been detached from the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.

PRIZE MONEY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill to distribute certain prize money among the officers and crew of the Bienville.

SUGAR-BEET SEED.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to report in favor of admitting sugar-beet seed free of duty for a limited time.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Chas. Edwin Ballard, of Massachusetts, to be United States Consul at Zanzibar; Geo. Ritchey, Receiver of Public Moneys at Boonville, Mo.; Josiah A. Lee, Register of the Land Office at Gainesville, Fla.; Cicero L. Bristol, Pension Agent at Omaha, Neb.; Lieut. Col. Z. B. Tower, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel; Major Q. A. Gillmore, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Jared A. Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Major; First Lieut. James F. Gregory, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Captain. Also several other promotions and transfers of officers of low grades in the regular army.

PAYMENTS FROM THE TREASURY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during January were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $7,220,696 41; war, $2,627,719 64; navy, $3,722,082 99; Interior, Indians and pensions, $611,275 07; total, $14,181,774 11. The above does not include the payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

CONTRACTS FOR THE MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate and House Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads were at the Post Office Department to-day, on the invitation of the Postmaster General, to be present at the opening of bids for four years' mail service in fourteen States and nine Territories, chiefly in the West and North-west. The bids were opened by the Postmaster General and the Second Assistant Postmaster General, each placing his initials on every bid. The number is so great that it will require ten days or two weeks to open and record all of them. The competition is the greatest that has taken place for years.

ROBBERY BY MASKED MEN IN OHIO.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch says that last night two masked men entered the house of Wm. Hutton, a farmer, in Fairfield County. One of them stood over him in bed with a club, and made him disclose where his money was. They took the money, $200, together with a gold watch, and escaped, although pursued by the whole neighborhood.

TWO MEN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—Lewis Rosentine and John Moody, convicted of the murder of a farmer named Behr, were this morning sentenced to be hanged. Rosentine admits his guilt, and will probably make a full confession. Moody still asserts his innocence.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 3.

SENATE.

Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, presented a petition of the colored citizens of Atlanta, Ga., denying the statement by Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his speech in the House of Representatives, that the colored people of that State did not desire the passage of the Civil Rights bill; and a resolution of the Georgia Legislature to the same effect, stating that both were without foundation in fact.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported unfavorably on the bill for arming and equipping the whole body of Militia of the United States; the bill amendatory of the act to establish a military prison, and the bill in relation to brevet appointments in the army, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of those bills.

PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY.

The bill to increase the number of paymasters in the army was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented a petition of the marine insurance companies and citizens of New-York in relation to the Hydrographic Office under the Navy Department, and the importance of its work to commerce, and asking for appropriations to encourage and strengthen that service, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

GUARANTEE DEPOSITS OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent yesterday in relation to certain guarantee deposits of mail contractors in the Post Office Department, and it was passed.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the redemption and reissue of United States legal tenders and national bank notes, and for free banking. Referred to the Finance Committee. [A text of the bill will be found in another column.]

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

After the morning hour, the bill authorizing the Committee on Printing to contract for reporting the debates of the Senate was taken up and passed.

A BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a Bureau of Health. It proposes to establish, at Washington, under the direction of the Interior Department, a Bureau of Health, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the preservation of public health and to assist whenever called upon the several States and Territories in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations. The bureau is to be in charge of a Commissioner to be appointed at a salary of $4,000 per annum, and who is to be assisted by three clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, said he observed in a New-York newspaper an article which purported to be an abstract of a report made to the Senate by the Committee on Transportation. The fact was that the committee had not yet considered its report, having had no meeting for some days.

EQUALIZATION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill amendatory of the act of 1870 in relation to the increase in circulation of national bank notes, and stated the object of this bill was to have a more equal distribution of the currency by the withdrawal of $25,000,000 from the States in excess, and the distribution of it in the West and South among the States deficient. He said the bill met the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Controller of the Currency, and every member of the Finance Committee, and he would call it up for action at an early day. The text of the bill, which was placed on the calendar, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act of July 12, 1870, as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of section 6 of said act until after the $54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith to carry into execution the provisions of section 6 of said act, and, to enable him to do so, he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as needed for the execution of said section, to make requisitions upon each of the national banks described in said section, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of their circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money, as herein provided, an appropriate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit shall be surrendered to it.

Sec. 2. That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisition for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Controller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the National Currency act of June 3, 1864, the bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, so much of the circulation of such association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned, and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries, and national bank depositaries of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Controller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation or to deposit lawful money as required, to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such associations as they shall come into their hands, until the amount required shall be redeemed.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue circulating notes in the manner and proportion now provided by law to associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870. Provided, that the whole amount of circulation issued to such banking associations and withdrawn and redeemed from banking associations under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed $25,000,000, and that such circulation shall from time to time be withdrawn and redeemed only as it shall be necessary to supply banks in those States having less than their apportionment.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, and Mr. Edmunds explained the amendments thereto, heretofore published. They were considered *seriatim*, and the first six sections of the amended bill were agreed to, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, without change, the two most important of which provides that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per cent. of the claims proved against his estate without the assent of his creditors in number and value, as prescribed by existing laws, and the others provide that in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy the period of four months mentioned in the thirty-fifth section of the original law be changed to two months, but such provision not to go into effect until two months after the passage of this act. The period of six months mentioned in the same section of the original act is changed to three, but not to take effect until three months after the passage of this act. The seventh section of the committee's amendments in regard to attempts to defraud creditors was then read.

Mr. Oglesby, of Illinois, said he would be glad to see a system of general bankruptcy passed, and remain upon the statute books of the country for the people to become accustomed to it. He had seen it announced that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution requesting the Illinois Senators to vote for the repeal of the Bankruptcy law, but he had received no official notification of that fact. When such notification should be received he would respect and obey it. As long as there was a credit system in the country we should have a National Bankruptcy law instead of repealing it and being thrown back to the old State system. He moved to strike out the words, "Or who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that class of persons should not be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. He thought, with that clause out, we should have a Bankruptcy law which would reach around the country and in time meet with universal favor.

Mr. Edmunds inquired what would be done with that class of persons if the gentleman's amendment prevailed.

Mr. Oglesby replied that the matter would be left under the present State laws.

Pending discussion, the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., on motion of Mr. Ramsey, went into executive session, and, after a few minutes, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.

Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing that the law which limits contracts in the Post Office Department to one year shall not apply to mail locks and keys, mail bags, stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, or newspaper wrappers. He explained the motives for the bill, showing that it would be an economical measure, first in saving the annual advertisement for bids, and secondly in the fact that contracts can be made on better terms for four years than for one year. The bill was passed.

THE HAGERSTOWN BANK.

The House then took up the bill authorizing the National Bank of Hagerstown, Md., to change its location to Washington, and become the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, and after some debate passed it, yeas 147, nays 88.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, made a speech criticising the financial policy of the Government. He charged that the currency was depreciated for the express purposes of enriching the men who hold United States bonds; of increasing, to the extent of the premium on gold, the already monstrous tariff imposed on the country; of making the Government a gold gambler in the markets of the world, and controlling the prices on Wall street for political purposes. The people of the country were demanding that the Government take its paper for its own debts, and they would force it out of Congress whether Congress liked it or not.

Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, spoke in favor of economy in connection with the army, directing his criticisms particularly at the Battalion of Engineers.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, discussed the relative cost of soldiers in the English and American armies, the American being to the English as three to one.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, asked him whether he would vote to reduce the pay of the American soldier.

Mr. Cox replied that he proposed to reduce the strength of the army.

Mr. Hawley—Would you reduce their pay?

Mr. Cox—I did not say that. I do not belong to the War establishment, and do not know what the pay ought to be. But I will not vote that a soldier or bayonet shall be used for the purpose of carrying out a continuation of the usurpation of Louisiana. This, he said, was a blazoning outrage. There was no need of the army for war with any foreign nation. American diplomacy could smile down any formidable danger from that quarter. He claimed that for all the purposes of an army a force of 15,000 men formed as good a nucleus as a force of 30,000.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, replied to Mr. Cox's criticism of the relative expense of the English and American armies by saying that the disparity arose from the two items of difference in pay and cost of transportation.

Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, a member of the Military Committee, argued in favor of a reduction of the army, and read extracts from the testimony taken before that committee in support of his views.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, who has charge of the bill, closed the debate, which he said had taken a wide range, including the subject of the currency, free trade and protection, the proper treatment of the Indians, and other subjects. He proposed to confine his remarks to the pending measure. The bill had been met on its very introduction by an assault from the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hawley,) as ill-advised and ill-considered. That mode of characterizing the deliberations of a standing committee of the House was a matter of personal taste and personal habit. At least ten gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations were men of mediocre character and of mediocre legislative qualifications. He knew that one member of the committee (meaning himself) had devoted a month of patient, hard labor to the preparation of the bill, studying every item of it more closely than he had ever studied any items in his own personal expenses, and he knew that after the bill had been thus prepared it was submitted to the entire committee, and that then, item by item, it received the careful consideration and approval of that committee; and yet, thus considered, it came into the House to be stigmatized by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) as ill considered. He quoted from Mr. Hawley's speech on the Centennial Commission, and said that he was like the man in Maine who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but was opposed to its enforcement. That gentleman had remarked that the Committee on Appropriations begged for mercy. Was it to receive it, or was it to remain forever under that gentleman's martial frown? Was there no hope for economy? Was there no balm in the Gilead? Was there no physician here? Oh, yes; they were not utterly without hope. Here was the remedy proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut, given in that Fourth of July style which seemed to animate that gentleman's efforts since he had become connected with the Centennial Exhibition. [Laughter.] Mr. Wheeler here read an extract from Mr. Hawley's speech, to the effect that the question of the reduction of the army should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs—the Committee on Military Affairs of which, as Artemus Ward would say, the gentleman from Connecticut is "which." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut—I ask the liberty to withdraw that suggestion, and have the matter referred to the Committee on Commerce, or the Committee on Contingent Expenses, if it will suit him better.

Mr. Wheeler—The gentleman is not begging for mercy, I trust? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hawley—You will have due notice when I do.

Mr. Wheeler—Now to the merits of the bill. This bill appropriates money enough to recruit 5,200 men in the next fiscal year. The theory of the Committee on Appropriations is, that these men shall go to recruit the frontier regiments. If they will not suffice, I will tell you where there are plenty of missing ram-rods. Go to the houses of the prominent officials in Washington, and take out of them the enlisted men who are acting as private servants, and put the army uniform on them, and send them to their regiments. These two sources, the men who furnish the 5,200 recruits, and the men who are engaged as private servants, degrading the character of soldiers, in the houses of officials and about the departments, will supply all the force that is needed for the regular army.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, asked Mr. Wheeler if he knew how many enlisted men were employed in the departments and in the houses of officials.

Mr. Wheeler—That is a record which I do not care to make up. The sources of information are open to him as well as to any other member of the House.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, opposed the reduction of the army, if it should operate to withdraw protection from the frontier settlements of Texas.

Mr. Wheeler remarked that, during "the late unpleasantness," Texas had contrived to furnish several of the best regiments to the Confederate army, and at the same time to defend her citizens against the Indians.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, contended that it was perfectly practicable to diminish the army so far as Texas is concerned.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, expressed his conviction that the restriction of recruiting would not result in the saving of $4,500,000, as suggested.

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, asked where the House was to go for information on army subjects if not to the Secretary of War, the General of the army, and such officials, and all of them had informed the Committee on Military Affairs that it was unsafe to withdraw troops from the Indian frontier.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, replied that Texas had asked leave to put her own regiments on the frontier against the Indians, but the Government had refused permission.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York—Does the gentleman know anything that prevents the State of Texas from arming its own militia and taking care of its own citizens?

Mr. Hancock—Militia regiments were organized and were ordered to be disbanded by a special executive order.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, replied to the remarks of Mr. Wheeler last week, when he intimated that the adventurous people on the frontier should be withdrawn within the line of civilization, and quoted from a speech of that gentleman when advocating the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, in which he depicted the great value of that section of country.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, felt from the extraordinary thunderbolt that had fallen on him that he must have made a mistake in suggesting a doubt as to the ability of the Committee on Appropriations to take care of eleven departments of the Government—one to each member. He should rather have submitted to have the whole question of the army committed to the fostering care of its beloved friend from New-York. He should have admitted that every member of that committee who took in charge, one the navy, another the army, and so on, was better qualified than any eleven men selected by the Speaker for that special branch.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, confessed that the lot of the economizer in the House was hard. The talk about economy would be the wildest vaporing if the Committee on Appropriations waited till the various other committees could report bills for the reduction of the various branches of the service which they had in charge. The session would have passed away before any reform took place, unless the Appropriation bills compelled a reduction.

Mr. Krounse, of Nebraska, spoke of the necessity of keeping the military in Nebraska to protect the settlers against the Indians.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, defied any proof that a single white man had been killed by Indians in Nebraska within the last year.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, declared himself in favor of the smallest appropriations suggested for the army. He had been informed by a distinguished member of the Administration party that there were a thousand enlisted men in the District of Columbia. Let them be placed on the frontier. They were not wanted about the drawing-rooms and stairways of Washington officials. Last year there was a force of nearly two thousand men sent out with a surveying party for the Northern Pacific Railway—that great scheme which had done so much to injure the American character. In addition to that, there had been a military force at the will of the Executive to overawe and drag down the people of Louisiana, which he believed to be not only the greatest outrage, but the greatest political crime of the age. He should rather see the army of the United States without an enlisted man than see a President have the authority to repeat the outrage committed on that State.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that an amendment would be offered restricting the army to 25,000 men, and he indicated as the places from which troops could be removed the harbor of New-York, where there are now 1,224 men, and the Canada border, where there are 1,000 men, and not a British soldier on the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina.

Mr. Wheeler moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it should be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men. Agreed to.

Mr. Thomas, of North Carolina, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution that Mr. Hodges, of Arkansas, has the *prima facie* right to a seat. Without action on it, the House, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTS.

TRIAL OF CHRISTIAN MAYER, ONE OF THE RIOTERS, FOR ASSAULTING SERGT. BERGHOLD.

Christian Mayer, a mechanic, one of the Tompkins square rioters, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with feloniously assaulting Sergt. Wm. C. F. Berghold, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Mr. John O. Mott, who appeared for the prisoner, subjected the jurors to a rigorous cross-examination in relation to their opinions on the occurrence in question, before accepting them on the jury. Sergt. Berghold testified that on the 13th of January, the day of the riots, he went to Tompkins square under orders, and when the square was being cleared by the Police, saw the prisoner, at the head of a mob of excited men, attack and assault Officer Walsh. Witness went to the rescue of the officer, when he was attacked by Mayer, who struck him twice on the head with a carpenter's hammer, which he had fastened round his wrist. Witness received two scalp wounds, and was laid up for two weeks. George Sauer corroborated the evidence of Sergt. Berghold. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the defense called Theodore H. Banks, of International notoriety, who admitted, in the course of Assistant District Attorney Rollins' cross-examination, that he belonged to the Internationale, had figured largely in connection with the Tompkins square demonstration, but denied that one of his occupations was that of organizer of revolutions. The evidence of Banks was unimportant. Albert Beiderman and Charles Gryclwikofsky, members of the Tenth Ward Working Men's Association, testified that on the day of the riot they saw Mayer being clubbed by the Police in Tompkins square, but could not say whether Sergt. Berghold was present. Jacob Schmidt and George Lang also testified that they saw the Police club the prisoner. Henry Sliemer, a tailor, swore that he saw Sergt. Berghold seize Mayer by the throat and club him, but did not see the prisoner strike the officer. Theodore Ehrich, another member of the Tenth Ward Association of working men, also testified that he saw the Police club Mayer. Theodore Banks was recalled, and asked by counsel for the prisoner whether the working men had obtained a permit from the Park Commissioners to meet in the square that day. The question was excluded and exception taken. The prisoner was called and testified that he was in Tompkins square, with his organization, on the day of the meeting, when a section of Police, under the charge of Sergt. Berghold, came toward them and dispersed their society, at the same time shouting, "Kill them." Witness was forced into the midst of the disturbance, and still hearing shouts of "Kill him," pulled out his hammer to protect himself. He immediately received a blow on the head, and struck the first person whom he met with the hammer. In cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Mayer denied that he had been incited to riot, and stated that they had been directed not to come into collision with the Police unless interfered with. The prisoner also stated that he was a painter, but had not worked for twenty weeks. In rebuttal of Mayer's testimony, Mr. Rollins called Capt. Walsh, who testified that on the evening of his arrest the prisoner admitted to him that the working men had been told by their leaders to arm themselves and resist the Police if interfered with. It was in obedience to these instructions, he said, that he had struck Sergt. Berghold, but regretted the act when he found the Sergeant was a German. All the evidence having been taken, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Smith, charged with breaking into the cigar store of Nicholas Dosoher, at No. 121 Monroe street, on the night of the 25th of January, was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Francis Herman, jointly indicted with Smith, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the House of Refuge. ....Gurnsey Brown, charged with the larceny of a gold watch and chain from a lawyer named Wesley S. Yard, was placed on trial. The evidence showed that on the night of the 18th of December, Brown had been drinking with Yard in the restaurant No. 54 Reade street, and accompanied him home. Shortly afterward Yard missed his watch and chain, and was informed that Brown had taken them. Inquiries were then made, and it was found that Brown had pawned the articles for $25. The prisoner testified in his own behalf that he had been drinking with Yard, who owed him some money, and gave him the watch and chain to pawn in order to pay the debt. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years. After the verdict had been rendered Mr. Yard interceded with the court for a lenient sentence, or, if possible, a suspension of judgment, but the request was denied....Pannzi Allesandre, an Italian bar-tender in the saloon No. 36 East Houston street, was placed on trial charged with stabbing Daniel Mulligan on the night of the 27th of December. The evidence for the prosecution not sustaining the charge, the court directed the jury to acquit the prisoner....Gottfried Reid, a boy of sixteen years, against whom two indictments for larceny from the person had been found, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Mary Lyon pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and sentence was suspended.... Wm. Green pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for one year and six months.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.

While Patrick Mahon, of No. 62 Monroe street, was out marketing on Monday evening his apartments were broken open and jewelry and clothing valued at $50 stolen. The premises occupied by Daniel and Michael May, in the same building, were searched, and the stolen goods found in them. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market, yesterday, and, after pleading not guilty, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each for trial.

IRON TRADE CONVENTION.

A GLANCE AT THE IRON INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874.

It is impossible to regard the approaching meeting of the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States otherwise than as a most important move to the advantage of that vast interest. It may be well to state at the outset that the convention, which is called to meet here to-morrow, has no sinister objects. So far from entertaining any ideas as to combinations influencing wages of production, I judge, from what I can gather, that such topics will be avoided as much as possible. There are several associations throughout the country, branch and sectional in character, which, it is felt, can be not absolutely amalgamated, but confederated, as it were, with great benefit to the iron trade and manufacture in general. It is proposed to make the National Iron and Steel Association, which has its headquarters in this city, of a more comprehensive character than it has hitherto possessed, to bring the different interests into one national union, and, above all, to make it the medium of furnishing valuable and practical information as to the progress and status of the iron business, not only in America, but throughout the world, by collating reliable statistics as to consumption and production, capacity, prices, &c. It is felt that in so extensive an area of production as exists in the United States, some such source of information is absolutely necessary for the well-being of the different sections of the country. The National Association is to be a kind of neutral ground on which all interests may meet and confer, and inform one another as to what is going on; when any proposed legislation may be discussed and acted upon, and when all questions affecting the iron interest will be thoroughly ventilated. The meetings of the National Association will be a congress of all the branch and sectional associations. This development was decided upon last Fall, and, in accordance with that decision, a call has been issued.

In this call the callers of the convention speak of the present being "a time of sore trial and great peril to those industries and all dependent upon them." This will give some idea of the topics to be discussed. The present condition of the iron interests, especially in connection with the financial condition of the country and proposed tariff legislation in Congress, will be the all-important topic of discussion. Valuable papers will be read on different branches of iron production and manufacture by gentlemen prominent in those branches, and many valuable facts and statistics will be advanced. A special and private meeting of the members of the Iron and Steel Association will be held to-morrow at the rooms of the association. The great mass convention will be held at the Continental Hotel on Thursday morning. It is unnecessary to speak of the interest this convention has for the iron masters. It should have as great an interest for the consumers of iron—the general public. What the future of American iron is to be is no problem. Looking at our ore-beds, our coal-fields, and the rapid growth of so vast a country, it would appear that iron must become the great industry of the United States. With unlimited mineral resources, energy and enterprise, and the vigorous youth of a great country, America must, in the course of years, become the iron master of the world. Look at her progress in iron during the present generation. America has fully emancipated herself from all dependence on Great Britain. Our iron markets are virtually closed to her forever. The next step, and that not far off, is competition with Great Britain, and, finally, the supply of the wants of the world. Let us look at some figures. In 1856, the total number of blast furnaces running, or in running order, was 580, and the production 812,917 tons; 394,509 tons of anthracite, 44,481 tons of coke, 25,073 of raw bituminous coal, and 348,854 of charcoal.

The following table shows the annual production of all kinds of pig-iron in the United States for the last twenty years. It is considerably below the productive capacity;

Year.	Anthracite.	Charcoal.	Bituminous Coal and Coke.	Total.
1854	339,435	342,298	54,485	736,218
1855	381,866	339,922	62,390	784,178
1856	443,113	370,470	69,554	883,137
1857	390,385	330,321	77,451	798,157
1858	361,430	285,313	58,351	705,094
1859	471,745	284,041	84,841	840,627
1860	591,211	278,331	122,228	919,770
1861	409,229	195,278	127,037	731,544
1862	470,315	186,660	130,687	787,662
1863	577,638	212,005	157,961	947,604
1864	684,018	241,853	210,125	1,135,996
1865	479,558	262,342	189,682	931,582
1866	749,367	332,580	268,396	1,350,343
1867	798,638	341,361	318,647	1,461,626
1868	893,000	370,000	340,000	1,603,000
1869	971,150	392,150	553,341	1,916,641
1870	930,000	365,000	570,000	1,865,000
1871	956,608	385,000	570,000	1,912,608
1872	1,369,812	*500,587	†959,671	2,830,070
1873	1,249,673	§524,127	¶921,634	2,695,434

* Includes 224 tons of peat pig iron.

† Includes 37,246 tons of mixed anthracite and coke pig-iron.

§ Includes 1,600 tons of mixed peat and charcoal pig-iron, and 1,778 tons of mixed charcoal and bituminous coal pig-iron.

¶ Includes 48,000 tons of mixed anthracite and coke pig-iron.

NOTE.—The returns for the last two months of 1873 are estimated returns. But for the panic of September and October the productions would, in all probability, have reached 3,000,000 tons.

The product of the rolling mills of the country in 1856 was in—

	Mills.	Tons.
Maine	1	4,500
Massachusetts	19	55,292
Rhode Island	2	4,475
Connecticut	5	5,759
Vermont	1	500
New-York	13	55,172
New-Jersey	10	28,403
Pennsylvania	91	241,484
Delaware	4	2,211
Maryland	13	14,812
Virginia	12	26,353
North Carolina	1	215
South Carolina	3	1,210
Georgia	1	900
Tennessee	3	2,680
Ohio	15	30,980
Kentucky	7	16,865
Missouri	4	4,420
Michigan	2	1,848
Total	209	498,001

Compare this with the production of the rolling mills (exclusive of rails) during the last two years, which was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Merchant bar and rod	500,000	400,000
Sheet and plate	200,000	250,000
Hoop	30,000	30,000
Nails and spikes	175,000	200,000
Axles, &c	95,000	100,000
Total net tons	1,000,000	980,000
Add iron and steel rails	941,992	850,000
Total of rolled iron, net tons	1,941,992	1,830,000

The product of the forges and bloomaries of the country, strictly so-called, is estimated at 58,000 net tons in 1872, and 50,000 tons in 1873.

The following table shows the number of iron rail rolling mills in the United States and their location as to States. The late John A. Griswold made the first Bessemer steel in this country on the 16th February, 1865.

States.	No. of Mills Erected.	Erected in 1871.	Erected in 1872.	Erected in 1873.
Maine	1	..	..	..
Vermont	1	..	..	1
Massachusetts	2	..	..	..
New-York	6	..	..	..
New-Jersey	1	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	17	1	..	..
Maryland	2	1	..	..
West Virginia	1	..	..	..
Georgia	1	..	..	..
Tennessee	1	..	..	..
Kentucky	1	..	..	..
Ohio	9	..	2	..
Indiana	2	..	1	1
Illinois	6	..	1	..
Michigan	1	..	..	..
Wisconsin	1	..	..	..
Missouri	1	..	1	..
California	1	..	..	..
Total	6	2	5	2

Appended is a list of the rolling mills in the United States in which Bessemer steel rails are rolled, and the number of converters in each mill:

Rensselaer Iron Works; John A. Griswold & Co.; Troy, N. Y. Two five-ton converters and one one-and-a-half-ton converter.

Cambria Iron Works; Cambria Iron Company; Johnstown, Penn. Two five-ton converters.

Pennsylvania Steel Works; Pennsylvania Steel Company; Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg, Penn. Two five-ton converters, and a new plant, with four five-ton converters, in course of erection.

Newburg Rolling Mill; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Newburg, Ohio. Four five-ton converters.

North Chicago Rolling Mill, North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Ill. Two five-ton converters.

Union Rolling Mill, Union Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Ill. Two five-ton converters.

Bethelem Rolling Mill, Bethelem Iron Company, Bethelem, Penn. Two five-ton converters. These works made their first blow on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873, and their first steel rail on Saturday, Oct. 11, 1873.

Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Joliet, Ill. Two five-ton converters. These works made their first blow Jan. 26, 1873, and their first steel rail March 15, 1873.

A few miles east of Pittsburg, at a point midway between Braddock's Field and Brinton's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, for the manufacture of Bessemer rails, are in course of erection. They will contain two five-ton converters. Bessemer works have been contemplated at various other points, but no progress has yet been made in carrying into execution the proposed enterprises.

The following table exhibits the production of rails in the United States from 1849 to 1872, inclusive, together with the growth of the railway system of the country during the same period:

Years.	Total Rails Made in U. S. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total Rails Imported. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total Consumption of Iron and Steel Rails.	Miles of Railroad Built in U. S. in Each Yr.
1849	24,318	69,163	93,481	1,369
1850	44,083	159,080	203,163	1,656
1851	50,603	226,350	276,953	1,961
1852	62,478	294,750	357,228	1,926
1853	87,864	358,794	446,658	2,452
1854	108,016	339,439	437,455	1,360
1955	138,674	153,019	291,693	1,654
1856	180,018	186,594	366,612	3,643
1857	161,918	215,166	377,084	2,486
1858	163,612	90,894	254,606	2,365
1859	194,454	83,958	279,412	1,821
1860	205,038	146,610	351,648	1,846
1861	187,818	89,388	277,206	651
1862	213,912	10,186	224,098	863
1863	275,768	20,506	296,274	1,050
1864	335,369	142,457	477,826	738
1865	356,292	63,327	419,619	1,177
1866	430,778	117,878	548,656	1,742
1867	462,108	184,840	646,948	2,449
1868	509,714	300,160	809,874	2,979
1869	593,586	336,500	930,086	5,118
1870	620,000	472,403	1,092,403	5,525
1871	775,733	566,202	1,341,935	7,779
1872	941,992	530,850	1,472,842	6,427

Below is a summary in net tons of the ascertained and estimated production of iron and steel in the United States in 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Iron and steel rails	941,992	850,000
Other rolled and hammered iron	1,000,000	980,000
Forges and bloomaries	58,000	50,000
Cast-steel	32,000	28,000
Bessemer steel	110,500	140,000
Siemens-Martin steel	3,000	3,500
Pig-iron	2,830,070	2,695,434

EXECUTION IN ALABAMA.

Thomas Sankey, a colored man, was hanged at Montgomery, Ala., on Friday, Jan. 30, for the murder of another colored man named Martin Graham. The *Advertiser* says that at the time of the execution the street in front of the jail was packed with negroes unable to obtain admittance into the yard of the jail, and that the trees and buildings overlooking the jail were crowded with anxious spectators. At 12:30 o'clock Tom, escorted by two colored ministers, Foster and Stephens, came from his cell singing, as he marched to the gallows, the familiar hymn, "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound." With a firm and elastic step he mounted the scaffold, and turned and faced the spectators, lining the words of the hymn as the ministers and a few friends joined him in the singing. After the song was ended, with his countenance lighted with smiles and in a clear and deliberate tone he addressed the audience in rather a disconnected and disjointed speech, in substance as follows:

"My friends, I will soon be sitting by the side of my Father. God says the righteous shall have a seat at His side, but the unjust shall not. I am to be hung to-day, but for what? Did I murder a man, or was I forced to do it? I say I did do it, but what made me do it? I was forced to do it. The man came to my house and drew his pistol on me, and swore he would kill me. His wife left the place she was on and came to my house. I did not tell her to do it. The witnesses did not tell the truth—that is, I mean some of them didn't. Two of my main witnesses were not summoned; although they were on the indictment they wasn't summoned. Their names were Jordan Mickey and George Cooley. There is a man who said he did not intend to rest until my neck was broke. Who was that man? It was Tom S——, who said he would not rest until I was hung. I have nothing against any of the witnesses. I am prepared to meet my God."

At the conclusion of this speech the Sheriff stepped upon the scaffold and adjusted the noose around his neck. While doing so Tom said, in a tremulous voice, "Good bye, my friends." The cap was then drawn over his head, and, with his face now hid from view, he sang aloud, "Hang me high and stretch me wide, and let the world see how I die." As the last words passed from his lips two strokes from the hatchet of the executioner knocked the prop from under him. In falling the noose slipped around from the side of his neck to the back, and it was feared he would die by strangulation. One minute after he dropped there was a slight twitching of the muscles, again at one and one-quarter, and two minutes a slight twitch, and then until six minutes after he fell there was no motion. He then drew his shoulders up three times slightly and never moved again. After hanging thirty minutes Drs. Herefore, Blue, and Greenleaf pronounced him dead, and in thirty-five minutes the body was cut down and placed in a coffin to be given to his friends. His neck was found to be dislocated. The drop was five and a half feet.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

The Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society met yesterday afternoon and heard a report from the Legislative Committee, who were deputed to go to Washington at the last meeting of the society in reference to alleged grievances affecting the trade. The committee had an interview with Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Department, relative to the proposed changes in the Internal Revenue laws as regards wines and spirits. The Commissioner was very willing to accept any change which would relieve the merchants of annoyance, provided that such change did not in any way conflict with the interests of the Government. The committee also called on the Secretary of the Treasury, and he expressed himself in favor of the proposed changes in the law, and said he was willing to assist in advocating these changes before the Ways and Means Committee. The committee had also waited on the Ways and Means Committee respecting the duties on still wines with a view of having a change in the tariff from an ad valorem duty to a specific one, and also to remove the internal revenue stamp duty on bitters on which $2 per gallon gold duty is paid. The committee said that all their suggestions were very well received, and they expected to hear of a satisfactory adjustment on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means.

FRAUDS IN THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the rearrest of Ex-Deputy Collector Gill in connection with some fresh discoveries of fraud made in the Tax Office by Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant. It is said that on the evidence discovered by Mr. Seaman fifteen new indictments have been found against Gill. The officers have not yet succeeded in effecting his capture. Mayor Hunter said yesterday of Gill: "If he has fled I am disposed to believe that he was paid to fly by certain parties. He was in here yesterday morning. I sent for him to give him a piece of advice. I suggested that he should explain to the proper authorities all he knew about the transactions in the Tax Office. He has valuable information. There has been devilish work in that Tax Office. For instance, these tax sales, where certain parties got assigned to them certain premises against which there were arrears of taxes, and had them stamped off as sold. There was a good deal of money made in that way. Gill knows all about it. He said he had been deposed and was shut off from the use of the books in the Tax Office. I told him that he should have the use of the books if he would give the authorities the information wanted. He replied that he was in the hands of his counsel, and was told by them to say nothing. If Gill has gone, rest assurred he has been paid to go. He knows too much for certain gentlemen, and they could well afford to send him away, and indemnify the bondsmen."

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN THE POSTAL LAWS.

Considerable annoyance and trouble has been experienced by persons transmitting books, packages or newspapers through the Post Office by reason of incautiously putting the name or initials of the sender in the book or wrapper of the package. This act, simple in itself, would subject the matter to letter rates, failing the payment of which the article was confiscated. The reason assigned by the authorities for this arbitrary proceeding is that for all they may know to the contrary names, phrases or initials may be a secret cypher understood between sender and receiver. It appears, however, that the long-expected bill, amendatory to the Postal laws, was reported yesterday morning in the House of Representatives. The proposed amendments provide that it shall be lawful for any person to write in any book, pamphlet, periodical or magazine, or other matter a brief form of presentation, or write the name on the wrapper, or the name or number of the article inclosed without any additional charge.

MR. BERGH AFTER THE STAGE-DRIVERS.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Sherwood, Otterbourg, and Murray, a calendar of over forty cases was disposed of. The following is the only case worthy of note: On the night of the 15th of January last one of Mr. Bergh's officers, named Thomas H. Upton, stopped a Fifth avenue stage in Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets, and had the driver arrested, charging him with beating and driving a horse that was afflicted with a sprung knee, there being at the time about six inches of snow on the ground. Officer Townsend, of the Fourteenth Precinct, drove the stage to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where the horses were allowed to stand in the cold for upward of two hours. A veterinary surgeon was then called, and pronounced the horse unfit for duty. On the trial to-day of the driver, (Uriah Stafford,) the officer said he did not notice anything unusual in the horse except that he limped a little. After the examination of several witnesses, among them Mr. McDonald, one of the owners of the line, Stafford was discharged.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPER READ BY DR. J. C. WELLING—A RELIC OF SOUTHERN HISTORY.

Last night Dr. J. C. Welling, President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., read a paper before the Historical Society, at its hall, Second avenue, corner Eleventh street, on "The Documentary Evidence of the So-called Declaration of Independence, Alleged to have been Made by the People of Mecklenburg County, N. C., on the 20th May, 1775." The so-called Declaration of Independence, he said, was printed for the first time in the Raleigh *Register* of April 30, 1819. The document purported to have been preserved by John McKnitt Alexander, who represented himself to have been the Secretary of the meeting at which the Declaration was passed, and who left a history, full of anachronisms, professing to recite the circumstances in which the Declaration originated. After his death it was certified to the public by his son. Its publication in the year 1819 was greeted with exclamations of amazement throughout the country. John Adams confessed his wonder at it, but the wonder soon passed into incredulity. Jefferson pronounced it a fabrication. The similarity between its phraseology and that of the National Declaration of July 4, 1776, led to the charge that Jefferson had plagiatized from it, but the charge was groundless, because the phrases alleged to have been taken by Mr. Jefferson from the Mecklenburg paper were really taken from Richard Henry Lee's resolution on the subject of independence, passed by the Continental Congress July 2, 1776.

In the Winter of 1830–1, the Legislature of North Carolina gathered testimony to substantiate the Declaration. Fourteen witnesses, contemporary with its passage, affirmed its genuineness and authenticity with more or less of particularity. But their testimony, given after an interval ranging from forty-five to fifty-five years, was not deemed conclusive by many minds. It was in this attitude of the question that a new aspect was given to the discussion by the discovery of a set of resolutions passed by the patriots of Mecklenburg on the 31st of May, 1775, not so much declaring independence as assuming its temporary and virtual existence because of the then existing rupture with the mother country, and not contemplating a definitive separation from Great Britain. It was the object of the present lecture to prove that this was the only declaration made in 1775 by the people of Mecklenburg, and that the so-called paper of May 20, in that year, was merely an attempt to reproduce this genuine document from memory after the printed copies of it had disappeared, as in fact they did disappear, until their recovery in the year 1838. This view, the speaker argued, was sustainable on a variety of grounds. In the first place, the testimony taken by the North Carolina Legislature proved that it pointed in reality to the later paper. The witnesses cited to confirm the earlier Declaration mentioned facts which are embodied in the later Declaration. In the second place, the contemporaneous testimony of the Colonial Governor of North Carolina was express to the effect that the resolves of May 31 were those which were dispatched to the Continental Congress, and it was admitted on all hands that the paper so sent was what the witnesses held and considered to be "the Declaration of Independence." In the third place, the "Declaration of May 20" was never printed till the year 1819, while the resolves of May 31 were spread throughout the country, from South Carolina to Massachusetts, in a month or two after their passage. It was in evidence that the so-called declaration of May 20 was not known in the adjoining County of Rowan twelve days after its alleged date. In the fourth place, the resolves of May 31 precisely fitted the political situation of the Colonies in 1775. This view was inforced at length by the speaker as serving to account for the high esteem in which these resolves were held, as also for the exaggerations to which they subsequently led in the memory of John McKnitt Alexander and others. The acts and declarations of the Mecklenburg patriots, subsequent to the date of the alleged declaration of May 20, 1775, made it impossible, he said, to believe that they had joined in any such declaration. On this point the evidence was decisive, as the alleged signers of the so-called declaration of that date were found protesting their loyalty to the British crown again and again after that period. To believe in the genuineness of the so-called Declaration of May 20, is to convict its alleged authors and abettors of having subsequently apostatized from their patriotic vows. Dr. Welling cited the confession of John McKnitt Alexander himself, to show that he never professed to give anything more than his "best recollections" when he compiled this document. In its present shape, the document was admitted by its compiler to be unhistorical. It had no genuineness other than that of being a genuine attempt to preserve the memory of a half-forgotten transaction, without the aid of any written records. It had no pretensions to authenticity beyond those resulting from its imperfect rendering of the resolves of May 31. The speaker closed his remarks with a warm tribute to the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. He said that the genuine resolves of May 31 showed them to have had a better understanding of their times than any of their contemporaries in the other Colonies. They were the first in all America to bridge over the chasm opened by the revolution between the authority of the British crown and the subsequent establishment of Governments based on popular right. They deserved to be held in perpetual honor, and, next to its intrinsic absurdity when considered on historical grounds, the so-called declaration of May 20 should be repudiated in simple reverence for the noble men whose honor it impeached by representing them to have publicly made a declaration of independence on the 20th of May, 1775, and afterward to have falsified their pledges by publicly professing loyalty to the British crown.

LADIES' HOME SOCIETY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The fifth annual meeting of the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Churches of the City of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Forty-sixth street. Rev. Dr. Armitage was called upon to preside, and briefly addressed the society, extending to the members a cordial welcome to his church. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved. According to the report of the latter officer, the receipts for the year amounted to $10,827 74. The disbursements, including expenses and appropriations toward the erection of the new Home on Sixty-eighth street, have been during the last five years, $75,826 61. The society has now in its Treasury $1,896 67, and invested funds amounting to $26,735. The number of inmates in the present Home, No. 41 Grove street, as appears by the report of the Secretary, is 26. Two deaths have occurred during the year 1873. The new Home in Sixty-eighth street will be opened on the 1st of May, and will accommodate 100 persons. The following officers were elected by the society to serve for the ensuing year:

First Directress, Mrs. D. C. Hays, No. 560 Madison avenue; Second Directress, Mrs. S. M. Ambler, No. 3 Boulevard place; Third Directress, Mrs. W. D. Murphy, No. 40 East Forty-ninth street; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Bruce, No. 288 Madison avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Butler, No. 433 Fifth avenue; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wm. J. Todd, No. 333 West Fifty-seventh street.

The society then adjourned.

A CASE OF ALLEGED BLACKMAILING.

Yesterday Mrs. Annie M. Barker was brought before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on habeas corpus, and application was made by Mr. McClelland for her discharge. She was arrested on a charge of attempting to levy black-mail on Mr. J. B. Johnson by means of threatening letters. She first sent a letter asking for $50. Mr. Johnson did not reply to it, and he then received a demand for $50,000, with the intimation if the money was not paid she would tell her husband that Johnson had insulted her in the cars during a journey from Washington. The amount of her demand was reduced to $5,000, and she was ultimately given into custody. Mr. McClelland argued that the letters did not accuse Johnson of any offense punishable by law. Judge Brady denied the motion, and said the case ought to be investigated by the Grand Jury.

THE KRUGER WILL CASE.

The contest over the will of Mrs. Harriet Douglas Kruger, a wealthy old lady, who bequeathed all her property to the American Bible Union and the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The relatives of the deceased contest the will on the ground that she was not in her right mind at the time of its drawing up; and the evidence elicited yesterday tended to substantiate that theory. Rev. Dr. Paxton, of the Sixty-sixth Street Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member, testified that he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Kruger in 1866, and continued on friendly terms with her up to the time of her death. He had often visited deceased at her house in Fourteenth street, and always left with the firm conviction that deceased was insane. On one of these occasions deceased acted in a most extraordinary manner by first insisting on his accompanying her over the house from basement to garret, pointing out certain rooms wherein this or that relative died in a rambling sort of a way. At dinner her conduct toward her servants was such that he was glad to leave the house at the earliest opportunity. During one of his visits deceased expressed the belief that she was possessed of the devil. At the conclusion of Dr. Paxton's evidence, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.

After the reading of the journal the Madden-Abbott contested-seat case came up for consideration. After some discussion, Mr. Bradley opposing the report of the committee, on motion of Mr. Woodin the further consideration of the question was postponed until 7:30 o'clock to-night.

The President presented the report of the Cooper Union for the past year, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Parmenter introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the publication of election notices in the several counties of the State, except New-York. This bill leaves the selection to the Board of Supervisors of each county.

Allowing corporations to change their names.

Amending the charter of the Utica Firemen's Benevolent Association.

Allowing the Superior Court of Buffalo to employ a stenographer.

Relative to School Commissioners in Steuben County.

Authorizing the District Attorney of Livingston County to perform the duties of Surrogate.

Adjourned.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session it was agreed, after a short debate, to adjourn discussion on the question of the report of the Committee on the Tenth Senatorial District till to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills in Committee of the Whole were ordered to a third reading, unless otherwise stated:

The Senate bill authorizing Surrogates to complete all records in their offices.

The Assembly bill authorizing corporations to secure camp-grounds for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Assembly bill to amend the charter of the United States Loan Company of New-York.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT QUESTION.

Mr. Blumenthal rose to a question of privilege, saying that Mr. Sullivan, who was recently elected to a seat in the House from the Twenty-first District of New-York, was present, and, having been duly sworn in at the Secretary of State's office, moved that he be allowed to take his seat.

Mr. Batcheller said, without consulting his associates, he felt it his duty to object. He objected in order to establish a precedent concerning the duties of all the members here. He said there was an objection to the call for this election, which was made before there was a conviction of Genet. That objection he considered of no consequence, but there was a more serious objection. At the time the call or proclamation for a new election was made there was really no vacancy in this House from the Twenty-first District, for the House itself was not yet in existence. He then read from the Constitution to show that the political term of a member of Assembly commenced on the 1st of January. At the time the Governor issued his proclamation for a new election, the Legislature of 1873 was in existence. He said, at the close of the discussion, he would move to refer this case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in order that a report on the law and facts may be obtained and a precedent set.

Mr. Alvord held that this gentleman was as much entitled to a seat here as any one present. He had a perfect right to take the oath at the Secretary of State's office. That was perfectly proper. As to the question whether there was any vacancy at the time the proclamation was issued, he said it was true this was the Legislature of 1874. Genet was chosen to that Legislature and not to that of 1873. Mr. Alvord argued at length to show that there was a vacancy in this House, that it has been filled properly, and it would be a great wrong to the people of the Twenty-first District of New-York to deny them representation.

The Chair then had read the certificate of the Secretary of State, to the fact that James H. Sullivan had been duly sworn in as member of Assembly.

The Chair stated that had Sullivan presented himself he would have permitted him to sign the book of membership, and authorize the Clerk to put his name on the roll. But as the gentleman (Mr. Blumenthal) had brought this motion up, he was content to let the House decide upon it.

Mr. C. S. Spencer moved that Mr. James H. Sullivan be admitted to his seat, and that the papers be returned to the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report upon the regularity of his election. He said that he thought it the proper way to proceed.

Mr. North inquired what was to become of the claim of Mr. Howe, who claimed the seat as against Genet.

Mr. Alvord said this action would not prejudice the claim of Mr. Haw at all. He can still prosecute his claim, and if he can show that he instead of Genet was elected then the seat belongs to him, and Mr. Sullivan will be unseated.

Mr. Batcheller said that it was his intention to agree to the admission of this member and then have the matter inquired into. His proposition was merely a precautionary one. He said it was important to know beforehand whether Mr. Sullivan had a constitutional and statutory right to vote on laws made here.

Mr. Beebe urged that as the Committee on Privileges and Elections already has the application of Mr. Haw before it, it was entirely unnecessary to institute another investigation.

Mr. Lincoln raised the point of order that when a gentleman presents himself here for a seat, having been duly sworn in, that it was not proper to throw a cloud upon his right to a seat.

The Chair ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. C. S. Spencer then withdrew his motion.

The question then recurred on Mr. Blumenthal's motion to admit Mr. Sullivan to a seat. It was agreed to.

Mr. C. S. Spencer wanted it understood that he had nothing to say against Mr. Sullivan. He was an able and honorable gentleman, but there were grave questions connected with his case, and he felt it his duty to renew his resolution.

Mr. Alvord suggested that if Mr. Spencer's resolution was to be adopted the Committee on Privileges and Elections should be substituted for the Judiciary Committee. He argued that it was unjust to Mr. Sullivan to require him to meet two committees.

Col. C. S. Spencer took the ground that in case it is shown that Mr. Haw was entitled to the seat it will be no evidence that the Governor has violated the Constitution or the law. He modified his motion by accepting Mr. Alvord's suggestion that the question be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was agreed to by a vote of 60 to 19.

The Controller, in answer to a resolution of the House, sent in the names of the County Treasurers who had failed to transmit the State taxes, and the proceedings instituted to recover. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication relative to salt lands unoccupied, and the use now made of them. Ordered to be printed.

Also, relative to the cost of water taken from Loon Lake. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal the act establishing the Commission of Charitable Corrections in the City and County of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED AND INTRODUCED.

Mr. Batcheller reported, for the consideration of the House, the bill to exempt the New-York and Midland Railroad Company from taxation, and apply the same to the payment of its bonds.

By Mr. Healy—To incorporate the New-York Rapid Transit Company. It provides for the Speer Traveling Sidewalk, amended so as to meet the Governor's objections. It proposes to start from the new Post Office, go through Chatham street, the Bowery, Fourth avenue, Eighth street, Greene, Church, Vesey, to Broadway, the starting point. It also allows it to be run up Third avenue to Harlem River, and down to the South Ferry through Church and State streets, returning through Water, Broad, and Nassau to Chatham street, and such other streets as may be designated by the Common Council.

By Mr. Deane—To authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to devote a part of the school moneys to the purchase of charts.

By Mr. Wagstaff—Providing for a separate estate for married women.

By Mr. C. S. Spencer—To provide for the reorganization of the District Courts in New-York, and for the election of Justices.

By Mr. Patten—To authorize the construction of a railroad on Forty-second street, New-York. It incorporates Charles E. Leland, Alfred E. Tilson, James Edgar, and others, to run a road from one end of the street to the other.

By Mr. Wagstaff—To enable John L. Freland to acquire title to a portion of South Fifth avenue, New-York, by paying $60,979, and complying with the other requirements.

By Mr. Oakley—Amending the New-York and Brooklyn Wharfage act. It reduces the present rates one-half.

By Mr. Murray—For the better information and protection of the stockholders and depositors of loan, trust or security companies. It requires the Treasurers or Secretaries to make monthly statements of all loans, rate of interest, and nature of securities, together with the commissions allowed. The statement is to be made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, who shall publish them in two newspapers. The Superintendent shall also incorporate a synopsis of the reports in his annual report.

Mr. Spencer's District Court bill provides that on and after 1st January, 1876, there shall be only five District Court Justices, and provides for electing them in the Fall of 1875. It then provides, at great length, for their duties.

Adjourned.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

For months back Brooklyn ladies unescorted by gentlemen have been subjected to a great deal of annoyance on Fulton street, and recently by well-dressed ruffians, who make a practice of standing at frequented places on the street and staring at every lady passing by. Sometimes the scoundrels speak to and follow unprotected girls. On last Sunday week one of these apologies for a man insulted a young lady named Miss Schmidt while passing through Bridge street. The fellow, whose name is John Gardner, was seen by Edward Finn and Patrick Leahey, two firemen, who came to Miss Schmidt's rescue, and administered to her tormentor a sound thrashing. Gardner had the impudence to sue out a warrant for the arrest of his assailants. The case came up before Justice Walsh yesterday, who, when he heard all the facts, discharged Finn and Leahey, and sent Gardner to the Penitentiary for three months. As Gardner actually caught hold of Miss Schmidt's dress, Judge Walsh informed him that a charge of assault and battery would be preferred against him when his term in the Penitentiary had expired.

FREEDOM OF OPINION IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In last Sunday's issue of your influential journal I find you discussing, under the head of "Civil and Religious Liberty," the momentous questions now agitating the centre of Europe with a fair disposition to afford your readers a correct view of the struggle between the ecclesiastical and the Governmental powers as it stands in Switzerland and in Germany. Without any desire on my part to engage here in the discussions of the tremendous questions involved, which from an American stand-point must appear quite different from a European, I ask your indulgence for taking exceptions to your statements in some essential points and for calling your attention to some facts which are mostly overlooked here in the consideration of the questions at issue.

After having recited what the Swiss authorities have been doing to suppress clerical pretensions, you say:

> "All this is going on under the rule of the Swiss Republic. We are assured that matters are much worse under the German despotism."

To this I have to say that the German, especially the Prussian, authorities, have not by any means yet gone so far in the measures against the Catholic clergy as the Swiss Republic has gone. Switzerland has always acted with much more vigor in repelling priestly aggressions than any German Government so far has dared to do. Jesuits and other orders have been expelled from Switzerland long before they were in any danger on German soil. We have seen recently with how little ceremony Church dignitaries who defied the laws have been conducted over the Swiss frontier. Now the laws constitutionally enacted last May in Prussia, the defiance of which on the part of the Catholic clergy calls for the action of the Government, are nothing more than such laws as have been on the statute-book of the Swiss Republic, of other German States, and of France even for a long time. But while in the other German States, as in Baden, Wurtemberg, and even in Bavaria, the clergy gently comply with these laws, (in asking the assent of the Government, for instance, for their appointments, &c.,) they openly resist the laws in Prussia. For this they are tried, of course, before the courts and punished. So far nothing but fines in money have been imposed upon the law-breakers, and when the fines have not been forthcoming execution has been issued in due process of law. This is all that religion has suffered so far on the part of the Government. Not one clergyman has been imprisoned, no priest has been expelled from the country, (the Jesuit and other secret orders have been suppressed, but the individual members, if they are citizens, may stay in the country if they will comply with the regulations according to law,) no pulpits are filled by appointees of the civil powers, no congregations are driven out of their chapels in Germany. Even those irregularly-appointed parish priests have so far not been disturbed in administering their offices; and in the recent elections all those mighty hosts under the leadership of the rebellious Bishops have been allowed a latitude of agitation which does not show much of the "iron hand" of a Government they seek to destroy. The fact is that Germany, more particularly Prussia, is no despotism, but a country governed by laws, which the authorities are bound to execute and all the people to obey. At the present juncture the contest of State and Church has come to a stand-still, for the very reason that the laws have been found inadequate for a rebellion unprecedented and unforeseen to this extent. The German Emperor has not got the power, which the Federal Council of the Swiss Republic has, and Prince Bismarck cannot proceed in his campaign without new enactments by the representatives of the people, elected by universal suffrage.

The reason why the Ultramontane Party, under the command of an infallible Pope, are at present letting alone the minor States, under the same condition of things, and have singled out Prussia for their attack, is, that they see with alarm the thorough Protestant dynasty of the Hohenzollern, however tolerant in religious matters, raised to the leading place in Europe. So soon as the German Empire was constituted, the so-called Catholic fraction organized in the first German Parliament. There they offered peace to the new power under the condition that the latter would interfere in Italy for the restitution of the temporal power of the Pope. This was the distinct motion made by their leader, Mr. Windthorst. After it had been rejected by an immense majority, and the principal German statesman had made them understand that the German power would never be made subservient to the wants of the hierarchy, then that same leader took occasion to declare openly, "You will have war; well, you shall have it—sharp, and to the bitter end."

The Clerical Party now pretend that all they want is to be let alone. So the Southern Confederacy wanted to be let alone to destroy the Union and to perpetuate slavery. The Ultramontane Party would destroy German unity and perpetuate the ignorance of the masses. The talk of freedom of the Church is calculated to mislead the minds of the people in such countries where State and Church are really independent of each other. This is not the case on the Continent of Europe, where Church and State have been wedded together for centuries, and separation, however desirable on both sides, cannot be effected by a simple decree. In fact, the Catholic Church never wanted to be separated from the State. When, last year, in Prussia, the inspection of the public schools was taken from the clergy, to whom it had been conceded theretofore by the State, the Ultramontane Party was as violently opposed to this scheme as they are now to the Civil Marriage bill, which takes from them the control of the matrimonial *status*.

So they would never relinquish the benefices, which they hold from the State, and the salaries paid out to Catholic as well as to Protestant ministers from the public Treasury. They want to remain clothed with secular functions, but want, at the same time, to have their own direction of affairs as embodied until recently in a Catholic department of the Prussian Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs. They want to rule mundane as well as eternal things, and to that purpose an absolute power has been set up at Rome such as the world has never seen before.

JOHANNES ROSING,
Consul General of the German Empire.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me some remarks relating to the article, "Civil and Religious Liberty," in your last Sunday's number. The article in general shows sufficiently clear again the inability of Americans, with their sharpness in the doings of practical life, to understand any philosophical matter, as it is necessary to conceive the fight of the spirits of modern times with that of long past centuries, now being fought in Germany and Switzerland. But not liking to deal with generalities, I want to correct some facts in said article. Let me inform you that it was not Prussian or Bismarck's despotism which enforced the laws upon the Roman Catholics, but that it was the German Parliament which fixed the limits of clerical power; and that it was the Swiss Government which, in using its power well against those who had reigned with despotism so long, enforced the laws without asking the people. I should think that the editor of a paper which I esteem the most of all published here is aware of these facts.

F. EMKEN.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $23,939 75; arrears of taxes, assessment, and interest, $14,403 39; collection of assessments and interest, $1,062 55; market rents and fees, $6,847 30; water rents, $1,-[illegible]; licenses, Mayor's office, $32 25; fees, &c., [illegible] of Common Pleas, $325 [illegible]; fees, &c., Superior Court, $321 25; stenographer's fees, Superior Court, $303; fees and bills, District Courts, $1,500; total, $49,926 70. Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 12, amounting to $109,082 46; pay-rolls, number of warrants 144, amounting to $49,039 46; total number of warrants 256, amounting to $158,-122 92.

NEW OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE ANNA, OF THE BERGEN, NORWAY, LINE—THE BRITANNIC, WHITE STAR LINE.

Yesterday morning the new steam-ship Anna reached her dock at Birbeck Stores, Brooklyn, having arrived the previous day from Middlesboro, a port on the eastern coast of England, on her trial trip. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., William street, and is owned by a new joint stock company of Norwegians. She has accommodations for passengers, but was built specially for the Suez Canal, Black Sea, and West Indian freight trade. In two weeks she will leave with a cargo to Bergen, at which time her guarantee will have expired. The vessel is commanded by Capt. C. Hille, formerly of the steam-ship St. Olaf, of the Norwegian and American Line, and a crew of fifty. The Anna was built by Messrs. Rylton, Dixon & Co., Middlesboro, and launched on the river Tees on the 6th ult. She is 260 feet in length, extreme breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches; height of spar deck, 7 feet 3 inches; tons burden, 2,600; indicated horse-power, 750. Her engines were built by Richardson, of Bristol, and constructed with all the latest improvements; classed at Lloyds A1. She is bark-rigged, supplied with two boilers and four furnaces, two surface condensers, and makes from twelve to thirteen knots per hour. The shafts are steel, and the screw, which contains four blades, is ten feet in diameter, with a pitch of fourteen feet. Her decks are iron, as well as the masts, and her construction is heavier than any other vessel of her size. The First Officer is G. Reed; Second Officer, B. Sawnson; Third Officer, W. Moha, and the Chief Engineer A. W. Robinson.

A cable dispatch announces that the new steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, was successfully launched at Belfast, yesterday morning. As regards the general arrangements and construction, the Britannic is similar to the company's other steamers, but considerably larger, with passenger accommodations, if possible, still more complete, and with more powerful engines. The builders of the new steam-ship, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Queen's Island, Belfast, claim many advantages for the new vessel, and states that she will be the fastest vessel afloat. The dimensions of the ship are as follows: Length from stem to stern-post, 455 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 34 feet; tonnage, register, 4,750. The Britannic is classed for twenty years A 1 at Lloyds, the highest class given by the Liverpool Underwriters Association. She has three decks, two of iron, covered with wood, and these are divided into eight water-tight compartments by seven iron bulkheads, extending from the keel to the upper deck. The fore part of the vessel is covered by an iron turtle back, a most efficient arrangement for throwing off the waves, which would otherwise flood the deck when steaming against a gale, and the stern is covered over in a similar manner. On the upper deck, as in other vessels of the company, are iron houses, containing all the necessary accommodations required in such large steamers. The first-class cabins are amidships. They are entered from the middle deck-house, the stairs down to them, and to the promenade deck above, being unusually wide and easy. At the entrance is a large lobby, furnished with sofas, and close by is a smoking room, with easy seats, marble tables, &c., and a lavatory, and immediately below is the grand saloon, extending across the ship, lighted by large side-lights and deck-lights from above, and having five rows of tables, with accommodations for more than 200 passengers. The saloon is heated by a large open fire-place as well as by hot air, and is furnished with a piano, library, &c. Instead of the usual settees, each passenger will be provided with his own arm chair. The sleeping cabins are situated immediately before and abaft the saloon, and will accommodate two passengers each, though a few family rooms are provided. The sleeping-rooms have been fitted with every convenience and are well ventilated and lighted. Under the first-class cabins and communicating with them by an easy staircase, are bath-rooms, barber shop, rooms for servants, and steward's wine cellars and store-rooms, baggage compartments, mail-room, and an iron-room for specie. The promenade-deck for first-class passengers is 168 feet long by 40 feet wide, and is on top of the middle house. It has in it a deck-house containing a light and spacious saloon for ladies. The cooking and dining apartments are managed in the best style. The steerage apartments are sufficiently large to accommodate 1,200 emigrants. Like the other vessels of the White Star Line, the Britannic will be rigged with four pole-masts, carrying a large spread of canvas. The machinery of the new steamer was constructed by the firm of Maudsley, Sons & Field, of Belfast, who were also builders of the engines of the Republic, Celtic, and Atlantic. The two engines in the Britannic are four cylinder, of 800-horse power. The two engines are entirely unconnected one with the other, except at the bed-plate, which supports the shaft. It is claimed that engines of this class have many advantages over the ordinary compound or two-cylinder engines when an accident to either engine or boiler occurs. The Britannic, it is said, will sail for this port early in March. Capt. W. H. Thompson, Commodore of the White Star Line, will be placed in command. Capt. Thompson is now in command of the Celtic. Messrs. Harland & Wolff, builders of the Britannic, are also building the new steamer Germanic for the White Star Line. The latter vessel will be completed about the 1st of April. She is to be an exact counterpart of the Britannic.

THE JERSEY CITY DEFALCATION.

Inspector Murphy, of the Jersey City Police, accompanied by Detective Franks, of Philadelphia, called upon Miss Winetta Montague on Monday, to ascertain what she knew about Hamilton, the defaulting Jersey City Treasurer. They found her in company with James W. Ward, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. She stated that her acquaintance with Hamilton was very slight, and that she had never received any presents from him except some kid gloves and perfumery. The report that he had given her a diamond brooch worth $1,000 she characterized as false. At first she denied that she had ever been out riding with him, but afterward she recollected that she had taken a ride with him on two occasions, once by appointment, and again when she met on Broadway accidentally. The last time they went to a French restaurant on University place, in this City, and had some refreshments in the public dining-room. Miss Montague declared that she had not seen Hamilton, or held any communication with him, in nine weeks. At that time she was coming from Philadelphia to New-York, and while in the car heard Mr. Washburne, a member of Assembly from Jersey City, and another gentleman talking about a certain bill that Hamilton wanted to have passed by the Legislature to increase his tenure of office. Mr. Washburne said he would not vote for it because Hamilton was leading too fast a life, and the other gentleman thought it ought not to be passed. When she reached the Coleman House, in New-York, she wrote a letter to "Aleck," as she familiarly termed him, informing him of the conversation she had overheard. During Christmas week she was playing an engagement at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Aleck came on one night and took a box. He sent in his card. After the performance he called a carriage and took her to the Girard House, where they had some refreshments.

THE BROKERS' INSURANCE FUND.

One of the subjects likely to be discussed at the approaching annual meeting of the New-York Stock Exchange is a proposition to abolish the system of mutual life insurance now in force in that institution, by which, upon the death of any member, the others are assessed $10 each, and the sum thus collected is given to the widow of the deceased. There being now about 1,000 members of the Stock Exchange, it will be seen that this system brings to the widow of any deceased member the sum of $10,000, and in many cases this provision has proved to be an exceedingly timely and useful one. The mortality, however, during the past year has been heavy among the members of the Stock Exchange, and the times have been hard with many of the brokers, especially since the September panic, and these circumstances have caused a feeling to be entertained by several, and especially the younger members, in favor of abolishing the guarantee fund plan, on the ground that it forces all the members to enter into this insurance plan, while some already have their lives insured satisfactorily elsewhere, and others are so situated that they do not need to make such provision for their friends in the case of their death. It is also urged that this system interferes with the business of the regular life insurance companies, and that it is foreign to the objects and interests of the Stock Exchange. The subject has been quietly agitated among the members for some time past, and it is probable that there will be a very full expression of opinion at the annual meeting. The general feeling, however, appears to be that the proposed change will not be made.

A BODY-GUARD FOR THE MAYOR.

A bill in regard to private watchmen, similar to that introduced by Mr. Campbell, in the Legislature, last year, was introduced by Mr. Coe, in the Senate, last Friday. It empowers the Mayor to license as many persons as he pleases, to be public watchmen in this City, each of whom shall pay a fee of $5, and wear a large metal badge. The bill also provides that the Mayor shall fix the rate of prices for the services of the watchmen, and imposes a fine of $25 on any person acting in that capacity without a proper license. Last year Campbell's bill was opposed by some of the leading firms of the City, and their remonstrance had the effect of killing the bill in the Senate. The present bill is looked upon by merchants as an unwarrantable and absurd attempt to interfere with private rights.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Pacific Mail	41¾
800	do......b3.	41⅞
100	do......b5.	42
600	do	42
400	do......s3.	42
900	do	41⅞
100	do......b3.	42
100	do......c.	41⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H	103⅛
100	A. & P. Tel......c.	19
700	do	19
900	Western Union	75⅝
300	do	75¾
500	Erie Railway	48¾
100	do......c.	48¾
100	N. W. Pf......b3.	72½
100	North-western	59⅛
100	do......s3.	59
100	Union Pacific.b3.	35
600	do	35
100	do......c.	35
100	do	34⅞
100	Tol. & Wab......c.	52⅝
600	do	52⅝
200	Del., Lack. & W	106½
500	Lake Shore......c.	81½
800	do	81½
800	do......s3.	81½
950	do	81⅜
200	St. Paul	46½
100	St. Paul Pf......s3.	71½
100	do	71½
100	St. Louis & I. M	70¾
100	do	70¼
100	do	70⅛
100	do	70
100	C., C. & I. C	31½
100	do	31⅜
100	Pacific R. of Mo	40
100	do	40⅜
100	do......b3.	40½
100	do......b3.	40⅝
100	Ohio & Miss......c.	34¼
100	do	34¼
100	do......c.	34⅜
100	do......s3.	34⅜
100	do......b3.	34⅜
100	do	34¼
20	do	34⅝
100	do	34⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.	116½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	116¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C......s3.	111¾
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.	117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Missouri 6s	92½
2,000	N. Y. S. B. L. R	105¾
5,000	Va. 6s Con	52¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s '83	91¾
4,000	Mich. S. 2d	97⅞
3,000	do	97¾
1,000	Mich. S. S. F	103½
1,000	Cen. Pa. G. B	95
5,000	do	95¼
5,000	West. Pa. B	87
1,000	West. U. T. 7s	95½
1,000	North Mo. 1st	84⅝
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st	98¼
41,000	C. & N. W. C. G. B	86¾
1,000	T. & W. 1st x i	94
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. x i	86¾
1,000	do	86½
500	T. & W. 2d	90
1,000	T. & W. c. c. x i	79½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
2,000	O. & M. C. S. F	92⅛
1,000	N. J. C. 1st N	103
2,000	do	102¾
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st x i	95⅜
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st	30½
21,000	do	30⅞
50,000	do	31
60,000	do......b60.	31⅛
25,000	do	31⅛
25,000	do......b60.	31¼
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st x i	106
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div	91
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 x i	95½
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	86¾
3,000	Chesa. & O. 1st	60
2,000	A. D. I. C. 7s	94
1,000	D., L. & W. 1st	101½
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	100
20	do	101
10	do	101½
20	Fourth Nat. B'k	106½
10	Gold Ex. Bank	119
75	Ger. Am. Bank	93½
100	do.b. c. s60	90
100	Del. & H. Can	115¾
49	Penn. Coal	72½
100	Spring M. Coal	58
200	U. M'g Co. of Tenn	3⅜
100	Canton Co......b. c.	72½
200	A. & P. T..b. c. b3.	19
220	do	19
300	W. U. Tel..b. c. s3.	75½
1100	do	75½
1500	do	75½
500	do	75⅜
700	do......b3.	75½
200	do	75½
800	do	75⅝
100	do......b30.	75⅞
550	do	75¾
200	do	75⅝
800	do	75½
300	do......s3.	75½
100	Alton & T. H	15
30	do	16
300	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	81⅜
100	do......c.	81⅝
200	do	81⅝
100	do......s3.	81½
800	do	81⅝
400	do	81½
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. s3.	103
100	do......s3.	103⅛
500	do	103¼
900	Pa. Mail...b. c. s3.	41¾
100	do	41¾
100	do......s3.	41⅝
200	do	41⅝
300	do	41¾
300	do	41⅞
800	do......b3.	42
3100	do	42
100	do......b4.	42
500	do	42⅛
300	do......s3.	42
1000	do	42
200	do......b3.	42
200	do......s3.	41⅞
100	do	41⅞
35	American Ex	64
5	do	63½
10	United States Ex	70¼
100	Adams Ex......b. c.	94¼
100	do......b60.	94⅜
100	Erie Railway..b. c.	48¾
900	T., W. & W...b. c.	52⅝
200	do	52¾
10	Harlem......b. c.	126
80	Mich. C...b. c. s20.	93½
10	Panama	117½
12	Un. Pacific...b. c.	34½
1000	do......c.	34⅞
200	do......b3.	34⅞
300	do	34⅞
2200	do......b3.	35
500	do	35
500	do	34⅞
300	Clev. & Pitts G'd	88
20	Chi. & R. Island	104⅝
100	Morris & Es..b. c.	92⅜
300	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	58⅞
1000	do	58¾
100	C. & N. W. Pf...b. c.	72
10	Chi. & Alton	108
7	Chi. & A. Pf.b. c.	112
200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	46½
200	do......s3.	46⅜
100	do......c.	46⅜
100	do	46⅜
400	Del., Lack. & W	106¼
40	do	106⅛
700	do..b. c. s3.	106¼
50	do	106⅜
200	do	106¼
200	St. L. K. C. & N. Pf......b. c.	31½
6	N. Y., N. H. & H	129½
600	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	40¾
100	O. & M...b. c. b3.	34⅛
700	do	34¼
100	do......c.	34¼
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	31¼
200	do......c.	31⅜
300	do	31⅜
100	do......b10.	31⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400	Western Union	75½
200	do......s4.	75¾
100	do	75⅝
200	At. and Pac. Tel	18½
2200	Pacific Mail..b3.	42
400	do	42
100	do......b3.	42⅛
300	do	42⅛
100	do......b3.	42¼
900	do	42¼
200	do......s3.	42¼
500	do......b3.	42⅜
1500	do	42¼
200	do......b3.	42¼
200	do	42⅜
300	do	42¼
2800	Lake Shore	81½
200	do......b3.	81½
100	Union Pacific.b3.	34⅞
600	do	34⅞
200	North-western	58¾
200	Rock Island	105
100	St. Paul......s3.	46⅛
100	do......s10.	46⅛
300	do	46⅛
1300	do	46
100	do	46⅛
100	St. Paul Pf......s3.	71
300	Tol. & Wab......s3.	52⅝
600	Del., Lack & W	106½
300	Ohio & Miss......s3.	34⅛
100	do	34¼
100	C., C. & I. C	31¼
300	do	31⅜
100	do	31⅜
100	do......b3.	31⅜
100	Pacific R. of Mo	40¾
100	do......b3.	40⅞
100	do	40⅞
200	Erie Railway.b3.	48¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	118½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c.	116⅜
3,700	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...small	116¾
$3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......b. c.	116¾
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅞
1,500	do	117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Va. 6s, Def	11½
20,000	S. C. 6s, n., Jan. and July	9½
3,000	Mo. State 6s	92
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L	92
1,000	Erie 1st	102½
3,000	Ill. C. 7s, '75	102
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st	31
2,000	M. & E. 7s, '71	93½
3,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds	86⅞
3,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st	102
10	Nassau Bank	102
8	D. & H. Canal Co	115½
100	C. Coal of Md.b. c.	45½
900	West. Union..b. c.	75⅝
100	do......c.	75⅝
200	Erie......b. c. b3.	48⅝
100	do	48⅞
200	At. & Pac. Tel. b. c.	18⅝
200	do......b3.	18½
300	do	18¼
100	do	18⅜
75	do	18¼
18	U. S. Express	70¼
50	do	70
50	American Ex	64
19	W.-F. Ex......b. c.	74
200	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	81⅝
400	do......s3.	81½
800	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	42⅜
1500	do......b3.	42½
1000	do	42½
100	do......s3.	42⅜
300	do	42⅜
300	do......b3.	42½
800	do	42½
100	do......s3.	42⅜
1600	do	42⅜
50	Harlem	124
400	Union Pac......b. c.	34⅞
100	do......s3.	34⅞
100	do......c.	34⅞
2500	do......b3.	35
85	N. Y. C. & H	103
100	do......b. c.	103¼
100	do......c.	103¼
200	do	103⅜
100	do......s3.	103¼
40	C. & P. Guar.b. c.	88
260	do	87¾
200	C. & N. W......b. c.	58⅝
200	do	58⅝
100	do......s3.	58⅝
50	do	58⅞
50	C., C., C. & I. b. c. s20.	82
30	do	82
54	Chicago & R. I	104¾
200	do......b. c.	105
100	M. & St. P. b. c. s3.	46
700	do	46⅛
200	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. b3.	70¾
100	do	71
200	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	52⅝
200	St. Louis & I. M	69⅝
100	do......b. c.	69
10	Morris & Essex	92¾
200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	34¼
100	Pac. R. of M. b. c. b3.	41⅛
100	do......s3.	41⅜
100	do	42½
300	do	42
100	do	42⅜
700	do	42½
200	At. & Pac......b. c.	18⅜
300	do	18½
300	do	18⅝
100	do......b3.	18¾
100	do	18¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Canton	76
1100	Western Union	75¾
200	do......b3.	75¾
200	do......b3.	76
400	At. & Pac. Tel	18⅝
400	do	18½
39	do	18¼
30	do	18½
200	do......b3.	18½
1300	Pacific Mail..b3.	42½
200	do	42½
100	do......b3.	42⅝
400	do	42⅝
400	N. Y. C. & H	103½
200	do......b3.	103½
100	do......b3.	103⅝
200	Erie	48⅞
100	Harlem	125
100	Lake Shore....b3.	81⅝
900	do	81⅝
200	do......b3.	81¾
2100	do	81¾
1200	do......b3.	81⅞
50	C., C., C. & Ind	82½
34	do	82¼
1100	Union Pacific	35
100	do	35⅛
100	do......s3.	35
500	do......b3.	35⅛
100	Illinois Central	102¼
15	New-Jersey	120½
700	Tol. & Wab	52¾
200	do	52⅞
300	Del., Lack. & W	106⅝
400	do	107
100	North-west...b3.	58⅞
100	do	58¾
1400	do	59
100	do......b4.	59⅛
100	do......b3.	59⅛
200	do	59⅛
100	do	59¼
260	Rock Island	105
200	do	105¼
100	do......b3.	105¼
200	do	105⅛
200	do	105¼
100	Ohio & Miss	34⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo	31¼
50	do	31
300	St. Louis & I. M	69½
100	do......b30.	70
100	do......b3.	70
100	do	70
450	do	70½
100	do......s3.	70½
100	Pacific R. of Mo	42⅝
300	do	42⅞
200	do......b3.	43
100	do	43
100	C., C. & I. C	31⅜
500	do......b3.	31½
700	Atlantic & Pac	18⅞
100	do......b3.	18⅞
1300	do......b3.	19
500	do	18⅞
400	do	19
200	do......b3.	19
100	do......b30.	19

TUESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

Both Gold and Exchange are inclined to firmness to-day, and the sales of Gold advanced to 111⅝ ℔ cent. Bills on London were held for $4 84½ to the £ Sterling late in the day. There is a fair business doing at the advance. The speculation in the Gold Room is not very active, nor we believe very confident as to any material rise ahead.

Money is 5 ℔ cent on call loan to the Brokers, on the Street, and 6@7 ℔ cent. at Bank. The rates on prime mercantile paper, running 60 days to 4 months, are 6@7@7½ ℔ cent., according to the classification of names by the Money lender. There seems to be diminished interest on the Street in the financial discussions in Congress.

The Stock Exchange, as on yesterday, was called dull, by comparison with the general activity in January, but there was rather a strong tone to the dealings late in the day on the Share speculation. The pressure to sell was at no time very notable, and the market seemed sensitive to every appearance of demand on the New-York and Western Roads, or on the Telegraph Stocks and Pacific Mail. The last named was especially firm, and for the newly-introduced Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph the orders were quite spirited.

The Public funds hold steady, and for the Railroad Mortgages the investment orders at the Exchange Board continue on a liberal scale. Outside the Exchange we understand that Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. have brought forward another $1,000,000 of the 7 ℔ cent. Gold Mortgage of the Toledo and Wabash Road.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 3.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	xd.111⅝	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅞	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅞	117¾
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	103½	103½
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	105⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅝	42⅝
St. Paul Common	46⅜	46⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	....
Western Union	75⅝	75⅞
Union Pacific	34⅞	35⅛
Lake Shore	81½	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	52¾
Harlem	124½	124½
North-west	59⅛	59⅛
North-west Preferred	72½	71½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅝	31½
Adams Express	94¼	94¾
United States Express	69½	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express	73	74
American Express	63½	64
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	106⅞
Central New-Jersey	103½	103¾
Panama	117½	116
St. Paul Preferred	71⅛	70¾
Erie	50	49
Atlantic and Pacific	18½	18⅞
Iron Mountain	70	70½
A. & P. Telegraph	18¾	18½

Gold left off dull at 111½@111⅝ ℔ cent. The Share speculation closed firmer than at the opening of business.

The Sub-Treasury paid out, to-day, $308,000 Gold Interest and redeemed $66,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts, $540,-000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81	117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116⅝
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81	118¼	5-20 reg., '67	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	117¾
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	117¼
5-20 reg., '64	116¼	5-20 coup., '68	117⅝
5-20 coup., '64	116½	10-40 reg	110¼
5-20 reg., '65	116½	10-40 coup	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	117⅞	5's coup., '81	x d.111¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116¼	6's Currency	115⅛

And the following are the bids for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	81⅝	S. C. Fdg Act, '66	14
Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c	63⅜	Cal. 7s	110
Tenn. 6s, new bds	81⅝	Conn. 6s	100
Tenn. 6s, new, ex c	63	R. I. 6s	100
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s	63¼	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen R	17½
Vir. 6s, old	39	Texas 10s, '76	83
Vir. 6s, new bds	47	Ohio 6s, '81	100
Vir. 6s, con. bds	52½	Ohio 6s, '86	101
Vir. 6s, deferred bds	11	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	95
Geo. 6s	65	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	85
Geo. 7s, new bds	84	Ill. War Loan	95
Geo. 7s, endorsed	77	Ind. 5s	101
Geo. 7s, gold bds	60	Mich. 6s, '78-79	95
N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju	28	Mich. 6s, '83	95
N. C. R., Jan. & July	35	N. Y. Reg. B. L	105½
N. C. Fdg Act, '66	21	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	110
N. C. sp. tax, class 1	10	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	107
N. C. sp. tax, class 3	11	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	107
S. C. 6s	25	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	107
S. C., Jan. & July	9	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75	100
S. C., April & Oct	15	N. Y. 6s, C. L., g., '87	110

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	C. & N. W. C. G. bds	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	88	Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	88	H. & St. Jo. L. Gs	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, E. x	97	Del., L. & W. 1st	101½
Erie 1st Ext	102	Del., L. & W. 7s, conv	102
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102	T. & W. 1st Ext	93⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99⅝	T. & W. 1st St. L. Div	86½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97¼	T. & W. Equip. bds	78
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	T. & W. Con. Conv	79½
Long Dock Bonds	95½	Han. & Naples 1st	80
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83⅝
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st	86½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac	103¼
M. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	97¾	Morris & Essex 1st	104½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ ct	103½	Morris & Essex 2d, x	98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F	100	N. J. C., Conv	98⅝
Cle. & Tol. new bds	94	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Cle., P. & Ash. old bds	98½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Cl., P. & Ash. new bds	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87
Det., M. & T. bds	97	Chi. & Alt. Inc	97
Buf. & E. new bds	93	O. & M. Cons. S. F	92
L. S. Div. Bonds	95⅛	O. & M. 2d	79½
L. S. Con. Reg. bds	94	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95½
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	97	St. L. & I. M. 2d	84
C. P. Gold Bonds	95¼	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3 10 P. D	95¼
C. P. State Aid bds	101	M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D	87¼
West. Pac. Bonds	86	M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D	82
U. P. 1st Bonds	85⅜	M. & St. P. 1st H. & D	79½
U. P. L. Gs. 7s	81	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92½
U. P. Inc. 10s	80¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	86¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75	102	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	76½	Bos., H. & E. 1st	30⅞
North Mo. 1st	84⅝	Bos., H. & E. guar	49
Chi. & N. W. S. F	98	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	73
C. & N. W. Ext. bds. x	86½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—FEB. 3.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99⅜	99¾
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	121½	121⅞
Pennsylvania Central	97¾	98
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22½	22¾
Northern Central	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	86	86½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¼	95½

The Preferred Dividend (yearly) on the Stock of the St Paul Road, 7 ℔ cent., is payable March 2, in the new Consolidation Mortgage Bonds of the Company at par value. The transfers close Feb. 14. The Consolidated Mortgage for $35,000,000 with Messrs. L. P. Morton and Russell Sage as Trustees, has been confirmed by the Board of Directors.

Messrs. Junius S. Morgan & Co., of London, have brought out a Sterling 6 ℔ cent. Loan of the City of St. Louis, at the rate of 85 ℔ cent., for $1,070,000, or £214,000 Sterling. The proceeds go to the liquidation of maturing Loans, so that the Debt of the City is not increased.

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Company are to-day paying out about $2,000,000 for the Scrip of 1870, bearing 6 ℔ cent., and now called in for redemption.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $5,672,206.

The Continental Life Insurance Company of New-York publishes its annual statement of Jan. 1, 1874, elsewhere in THE TIMES. This Company, organized in 1866, with a capital of $100,000, on the 1st of January last had 27,931 policies in force, covering $57,791,483 in amount of increase, with an annual income of $2,932,-801 25, and $6,539,325 62 of assets, and only $5,867,684 of gross liabilities, including the reinsurance or "reserve" fund of $5,698,830, showing a surplus as to policy-holders of $671,641 62.

The Six-penny Savings Bank has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Six ℔ cent.* premium, due depositors Feb. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are selling also the small balance of the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest. The immense value of the Company's lands, (some $30,000,000,) together with the enormous and increasing business of the road—reaching last year $14,000,000, of which over $8,000,000 were net, while the interest on the entire bonded debt, including the Land Bonds, is only $3,500,000—render these bonds, as well as all other securities issued by this Company, undoubtedly good.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DELINQUENT JURORS.

In the United States District Court Judge Blatchford yesterday issued an order to the following-named jurors who did not answer to their names on the calling of the civil jury calendar, to show cause for absence: James E. Abbott, H. E. Gillilan, Winthrop S. Gilman, William Gleason, and Wm. R. Gould.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Spirits Turp., bbls	42
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Resin, bbls	393
Cotton, bales	1,412	Tar, bbls	160
Flour, bbls	8,990	Tow, bales	68
Meal, bbls	653	Tallow, pkgs	290
Meal, bags	2,178	Stearine, pkgs	130
Wheat, bushels	184,420	Grease, pkgs	68
Corn, bushels	94,672	Oil-cake, pkgs	973
Oats, bushels	45,250	Beef, pkgs	27
Rye, bushels	7,206	Pork, pkgs	359
Malt, bushels	2,105	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,164
Barley, bushels	2,000	Lard, tcs	762
Peas, bushels	864	Lard, kegs	275
Grass-seed, bags	494	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,571
Dried Fruit, pkgs	417	Butter, pkgs	3,027
Eggs, bbls	766	Cheese, pkgs	2,716
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bags	37
Beans, bbls	399	Tea, pkgs	5,634
Hemp, bales	21	Starch, pkgs	704
Hops, bales	215	Tobacco, hhds	138
Hides, No.	510	Tobacco, pkgs	303
Hides, bales	212	Wool, bales	206
Skins, No.	333	Whisky, bbls	394
Leather, sides	41,337		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the brig Oromocto, for Liverpool—90 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 431 bbls. Tallow, 474 hhds. Tallow, 500 tcs. Lard, 150 firkins Lard, 50 tcs. Tongues, 50 tcs. Knees, 230 bxs. Bacon.

By the ship Ellen Austin, for London—100 bales Hogs' Hair, 93 bags Clover-seed, 1,850 bbls. Flour, 27,448 bushels Wheat, 537 bxs. Clocks, 8,074 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Resin, 30 bxs. Clothes-pins, 3,230 bbls. Oil.

By the bark Derwent, for Cork—22,336 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Zio Lorenzo, for Cork—36,437 bushels Corn.

By the bark Cainan, for Cork—26,018 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Queen of the Seas, for Cape Town—15,600 cases Refined Petroleum, 140 cases Chairs, 30 bbls. Resin, 40 cases Oysters, 10 cases Handles, 35 cases Woodenware, 350 cases Drugs.

By the bark Ferraro Secando, for Ancona—19,502 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Crescent City, for Havana—10 pkgs. Butter, 20 bxs. Bacon, 870 tcs. Hams, 1,000 bushels Corn, 8 cases Crackers, 64 bdls. Iron, 10 bales Waste, 400 pkgs. Handles, 1,780 gallons Oil, 575 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Flour, 194 pkgs. Fish, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 30 kegs Lard, 20 bbls. Peas.

By the schr. Setegawah, for Surinam—65 pkgs. Ham, 10 bbls. Shoulders, 10 pkgs. Lard, 65 bbls. Pork, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 70 bbls. Beef, 26 bbls. Biscuit, 107 pkgs. Fish, 30 bbls. Slivers, 10 bbls. Kerosene, 425 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—A moderate demand prevails for Pots at $6 75 @$7, and Pearls at $9 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been very dull and altogether nominal, on the basis of the reduced figures last quoted. Other kinds quiet and unsettled. A resale of 1,755 bags Maracaibo, by the G. D. Ferry, was reported at 27½c., gold. The stock of Maracaibo in first hands is reported as only 1,900 bags; of Java, 4,529 bags and 24,460 mats; of Porto Rico, 2,443 bags, and of other kinds, 2,752 bags. We now quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24½c.; fair, 25½c.@25¾c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27¼c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@28c., gold; Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 26¼c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c. @27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@27½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been very tame, with prices quoted about as before. Sales, 616 bales, including 265 bales to shippers, 344 bales to spinners, and 7 bales to speculators. A less active movement has been reported for forward delivery, at, however, an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. The latest dealings indicated less firmness, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening and 13,500 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option closing at 14 15-16c.; March, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; April, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; May, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; June, 16 13-16c.; July, 17 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,412 bales, including 416 bales from Norfolk, 164 bales from Washington, N. C., and 832 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,511 bales, and thus far this week 85,959 bales, against 88,006 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September, last, 2,635,367 bales, against 2,312,849 bales same time the preceding season....Consolidated (three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 39,283 bales; exports to the Continent, 11,911 bales. Stock—In New-York, 104,907 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 822,716 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

EGGS—Fresh in moderately active request, within the former range of 21c.@24c. Limed in limited demand at 10c.@14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular. Desirable trade extras have been in request, in a jobbing way, at about previous figures. Lines of shipping extras have also been sought after to a limited extent, but the bids have been under the views of sellers, checking operations. The sales reported since our last have been 10,700 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$7 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 75; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 37@$6 85, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 25
Extra State	6 45@ 8 00
Extra City	6 00@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 10@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate request, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy, choice and family Extras; $6 25@$6 50 for inferior stock, ℔ bbl....Canada and California Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 40@$5 85 for very poor Fine to very choice superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 58@$5 85 for Superfine, ℔ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been moderately active, but rather less firm, within the range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 900 bbls., including 500 bbls. Western Yellow, within the range of $4 25@$4 40 ℔ bbl....Bag-meal quiet at from $1 43@$155 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 6_@$1 80 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at from $2 65@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been quite firm for the leading kinds, but less active since our last. Raisins offered less freely at the advanced figures previously quoted. Sales, 5,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 95; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $3 10 ℔ box; 100 cks. Currants at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 20 cks. Turkey Prunes at 12⅝c.; 1,000 bags Grenoble Walnuts on private terms, closing at 12½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderately active demand, mainly for export, opening somewhat stronger in price, but closing about as yesterday. Full lots of strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee stock very sparingly offered, and held at extreme rates. Winter Wheat quiet, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 105,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly Minnesota and Milwaukee car lots; $1 57@$1 60 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., car and full lots; $1 57@$1 58 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 54@$1 57 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 54@@$1 60 for Ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 58@$1 59½ for the better qualities; $1 51@$1 53 for inferior Spring, odd lots; $1 85@$1 91 for prime to very choice White Western....Corn has been in good demand, partly for export, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 72,000 bushels at 83c.@85c. for new Mixed Western; 85c.@86c. for new Yellow do.; 90c.@90½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 86c. for new White Western.... Rye wanted; quoted at $1 06@$1 10 ℔ bushel.... Barley in demand, and quoted much firmer; sales, 5,000 bushels choice Canada West at $2 25 ℔ bushel, in store, and (reported) 15,000 bushels Danubian, to arrive about March 1, at $1 68.... Barley-malt quiet; held above the views of buyers, within the range of $2@$2 25; sales, 4,100 bushels Western at $2, part short credit....Canada Peas wanted at $1 06; held at $1 10, in bond....Oats have been in less request, and, at the close, rather less firm as to values. Sales, 41,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for Mixed Western; 63c.@63½c. for White do., and 61c. for poor White State, from track....Feed selling rather slowly, within the range of $25@$29 ℔ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, with Bags quoted at 13c., and Native Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Borneo at 12½c., and Domestic Bagging at 11¾c.@12½c. Stocks of Bags here 3,800 bales, and at Boston 1,800 bales. And of Native Bagging here 10,200 bales, and at Boston 4,800 bales.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quoted about steady on a moderate demand. Bale Hay, $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been quiet, but steady at 9¼c.@9½c., gold. Sisal steady at 8c.@8¼c., gold, but without further movement of importance. Jute Butts firmer and quite active, with sales reported of 1,000 bales to arrive at 2⅜c., gold, and 1,000 bales do., do., at 2⅝c., currency. Other kinds dull and unchanged. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. make the stock of Manila Hemp here 29,700 bales; of Jute, 23,200 bales; and of Jute Butts and rejections, 53,800 bales. And at Boston, of Manilla, 10,392 bales; of Jute, 150 bales; and of Jute Butts and rejections, 7,000 bales. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 8c. @8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅛c., currency, ℔ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Dull at drooping prices; sales 500 Wet-salted Mexican and 1,000 Dry Texas on private terms.

METALS—Business in this line shows a moderate degree of animation in a few specialties, but nothing like general activity. Holders are firm in their views, and do not press supplies on the market....Of Ingot Copper, 300,000 lbs. sold, on private terms, with early deliveries quoted at 25¼c.@25½c., and future options at 26c....Iron has been in rather more demand on the basis of previous quotations. Sales include 150 tons Coltness Pig, 100 tons Glengarnock do., and 400 tons Wrought Scrap, on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41; Glengarnock, $41 50@$42 50; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $20@$31; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40@$41; Wrought Scrap at $42 50@$45....Lead in less demand, with Foreign quoted at 7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.; Spelter has been quite dull at 7⅛c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been inactive, but quoted about as before in price, with Straits at 27¾c.@28c., gold; English at 26c., and Banca at 32c.@32½c., gold. Tin-plates have been held in quite moderate demand. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ℔ box. No important dealings reported....Zinc neglected and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull throughout. No important dealings reported in foreign. Of New-Orleans, 110 bbls. sold, in lots, at 69c.@72c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 28c.@33c. for old crop; Grocery do. at 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, old, 35c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more sought after at somewhat steadier rates; sales, 1,200 bbls. Strained at $2 45 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar quoted steady, but inactive....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 300 bbls. merchantable, part to arrive, at 49c., and 100 bbls., buyer to March 15, at 50c.

OILS—In most descriptions of stock the dealings have been on a restricted scale, with values quoted essentially as before. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached at $1 75@$1 80; prime to choice Lard-oil at 90c.@95c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@52c.; Linseed-oil at from 97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 45c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.; Yellow do. at 48c.@58c.; White do. at 60c.@67c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

PETROLEUM—More inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, and prices have been further advanced now quoted at 7c.@7½c., with 600 bbls. reported sold at 7¼c. Shipping stock held at 11½c....Refined in demand, but held above the views of purchasers, thus impeding dealings; quoted up to 15½c.@16c. here. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 9,000 bbls., February, various deliveries, within the month at 14¼c.@14½c., closing at 14⅜c., and 5,000 bbls., first half of February, at 14⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted up to 20c.@21c. on a moderate call for supplies. ....Naphtha quiet; quoted at from 8¼c.@8⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery, with new Western Mess quoted at $16 25; Western Prime Mess at $15, and Extra Prime at $13 75 ℔ bbl. For forward delivery of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., March option, sold at $16 12½, with February quoted at $16, and April at $16 40@$16 50.... Dressed Hogs moderately inquired for, within the range of 7¾c.@8¼c. for City, and 7⅛c.@7¾c. for Western.... Cut-meats in pretty fair request at about steady rates; sales, 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, on private terms, with 14-lb. averages quoted at 11c., and boxed Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20@15 lbs., at 9¾c.@10½c.; 1,600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10½c.@11½c.; 1,400 Smoked Hams at 12c.@13½c.; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c. @8⅝c.; 35 bxs. Bellies, 17 lbs., at 8½c.; 500 fresh Bellies, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 9½c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., at 10c.; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6½c., and 250 bxs. do., March, on private terms....Bacon has been less active, yet quoted about steady in price. Sales include 500 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c.; 50 bxs. fancy Stratford at 10½c.; 500 bxs. Long Clear at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February options, at 8⅜c., and 500 bxs. do. and do., March, at 8¾c....Lard closed a shade lower on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. Western Steam at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., closing with prime at 9⅝c.; 50 tcs. Cracklin at 8¾c.; 250 tcs. Kettle at 10c.@10½c.; 30 tcs. do., to arrive, at 9⅞c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 9⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 9¾c.@10¼c....Beef in more demand, with prices quoted as before. Sales include 150 bbls. New, in lots, at steady figures; 700 bbls. Old on private terms. We quote the range from $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $25@$26 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ℔ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $24@$26 ℔ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. ....The demand for Butter has been on a moderate scale, especially for other than the finest grades, which latter have been in comparatively fair request. Prices have been quoted about as before. The supplies available of the medium and poorer qualities have been fair, of the better descriptions rather light. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@42c. for fair to strictly prime State and near-by products, and at 44c. @50c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots; 38c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do., pails; and 26c.@36c. for the range of Western and Rolls at from 26c.@34c. ℔ lb.... There has been an active inquiry noted for Cheese in good part for export, and the finer qualities, which have been most sought after, have been quoted strong and buoyant. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 10c.@16c., chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for strict good to choice, and 13½c.@15¼c. for fair to strict good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9½c.@15c.; Western product at 9½c.@15c. for fair to very choice Factory; 4c.@12c. Skimmed stock, ℔ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher.

SALTPETRE—Dull and quoted down to 6¼c., gold. Stock here 6,000 bags, and at Boston 1,800 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet within the range of 9½c.@9¾c. for good to choice. Flax and Timothy quoted as before, on a very tame inquiry. Calcutta Linseed scarce and inactive; quoted at $2 70@$2 72½, gold, ℔ bushel of 56 lbs. Stock of Calcutta Linseed, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., 1,500 bags here, and 3,400 bags at Boston; and of Bombay Linseed at Boston, 6,148 bags.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady on a moderately active jobbing trade.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw Sugars has been quiet, with values quoted essentially as before. Refiners have been operating quite sparingly. The offerings have been increasing, but holders have been comparatively firm in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,032 hhds., including 250 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 550 hhds. old-crop Syrup Sugar at 8c.; 148 hhds. new-crop Muscovado at 6⅞c.@7¾c., the inside price for damaged; 33 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c., and 51 hhds. Melado at 5⅞c.@7c. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.@7¾c.; good do., 7⅞c.@8c.; prime do., 8c.@8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.... Refining Sugars have been rather tamer at easier rates, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet and rather weak in prices; sales equal to 81,000 lbs. fair to about prime, at 7½c.@7¾c., with best samples held at 7⅞c. ....Stearine in moderate demand at about previous figures; sales 10 hhds. City on private terms; quoted at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for the best, and 85 tcs. Western at 9⅜c.@9¾c....Of Grease, 30,000 lbs. dark, from dock, sold at 5¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Pending the important offering of 13,000 pkgs. at auction, announced for to-morrow, largely of Oolongs, trade in private channels has been quiet, on the basis of about previous rates. Sales, 1,700 half-chests Green and 800 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair though not active request within the previous range as to values. Sales have been reported of 150 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@5¾c. for New, and 6½c.@11c. for Old; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed Leaf at former rates; 100 cases 1872 Pennsylvania on private terms; 200 cases 1872 Ohio at 6⅞c.@7c.; 100 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 7c.; 100 cases 1870 Sundries at 6½c.@8c.; 50 cases 1871 do. at 15c.@50c., and 200 bales Havana at 75c.@95c. ℔ lb. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the exports of Tobacco from this port, in January, 2,843 hhds, 5,856 cases, and 9,778 other pkgs. And, of Manufactured, 629,728 lbs. Manufactured has been quite moderately sought after, with Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; Black Work, good and fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@23c.; Bright Work, good and fine, 25c.@40c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 01 ℔ gallon, closing weak, with only $1 bid.

WOOL—A fairly-active inquiry has been noted for supplies, on a steady basis as to prices. The demand from manufacturers has been mostly for moderate amounts, at the current rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 72,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, part XX and XXX, at 55c.@57½c.; 19,000 lbs. unwashed stock, part at 31c.@33c.; 4,000 lbs. scoured California, at 73c.; 20 bales Combing, on private terms; 260 bales, lbs. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@48½c.; 5,000 lbs. Oregon, at 40c.; 800 lbs. Nevada and Utah, at 25c. @33c.; 24,000 lbs. Texas, chiefly at 20c.@21c.; 45,000 lbs. California Spring, at 27½c.@35c.; 105,000 lbs. do. Fall, within the range of 18½c.@28½c.; 80 bales Cape, at 38c.@39c.; 13,000 lbs. do. Pulled, at 60c.; 5,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, at 70c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been devoid of remarkable animation. Some increase of business has been noted in the way of berth freights, but at lower rates; Cotton, Bacon, Cheese, and Grain constituting the bulk of the offerings. The chartering movement was limited, with vessels suited to the Petroleum trade offered reservedly and held with firmness; while Grain tonnage was dull and easier as to price....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, at 10¼d.@10¾d. ℔ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Resin, at 4s. ℔ 280 lbs.; 250 tons Oil-cake, at 21s. 3d. ℔ ton; 500 bbls. Pork, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 6d. ℔ tc., and, by steam, 870 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@¾d. ℔ lb.; 4,000 bushels Peas, at 12½d. ℔ bushel; 3,900 bxs. Bacon, chiefly at 50s.; 6,000 bxs. Cheese, at 50s.@55s.; and 7 tons Leather, at 75s. ℔ ton. Also a British ship, 1,405 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour and 16 tons Indigo on private terms; 300 bags Clover-seed at 45s.; 50 tcs. Lard at 50s. ℔ ton, and 50 tcs. Pork at 10s. ℔ tierce....For Glasgow, an Italian bark, 944 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 8s. ℔ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 8s. ℔ quarter; and a German bark, 264 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Swedish brig, 245 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Havre, a British bark, 680 tons, hence with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum reported at 6s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 bxs. Bacon and 74 pkgs. Tallow at 42s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Stettin, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 100 hhds. Tallow at 47s. 6d. ℔ ton, and 100 bbls. Resin at 5s. ℔ 280 lbs. Also, a German bark, 380 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Anjiers and orders, Hong Kong and China, a British brig, 205 tons, hence with about 7,500 cases Petroleum at 80c....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 321 tons, at $6 25....For Cienfuegos and back, an American brig, 313 tons, at 50c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Cotton irregular; Low heavy; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 14,935 bales; gross, 15,-156 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,100 bales; to the Continent, 2,810 bales; to France, 2,187 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 303,083 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,597 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,285 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 112,806 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2,298 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,378 bales; stock, 98,774 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,514 bales; gross, 1,544 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 59,014 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,732 bales; exports coastwise, 1,781 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,582 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—Cotton easy; Low Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,025 bales; exports coastwise, 2,440 bales; sales, 360 bales; stock, 22,697 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 79 bales; gross, 997 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,090 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 292 bales; stock, 4,078 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £202,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 45c.

3:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 48,000 quarters, including 39,000 American.

1 P. M.—The market is dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine; Lard, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt.; Bacon, 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable February, at 7¾d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Evening.—Linseed Oil £29 6s.@£29 0s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ℔ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The following is the Calendar for Feb. 4: 86, 93, 90, 96, 99, 10, 59, 38.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Ruggles, Receiver, vs. Brock; 45, Fithian vs. Stevens; 48, Cutter, &c., vs. Roche, impleaded; 52, Osgood, Receiver, vs. Strauss, &c.; 52½, —— vs. ——; 61, Cashman, Executor, &c., vs. Wood; 73, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 90½, Schiffer, &c., vs. Brunner; 98, Funk vs. Funk; 99, The People ex rel. Ferguson vs. Green; 100, The People ex rel. Boyuge vs. Earle; 126, Risley vs. Ind. B. & W. Railroad Company; 154, Rogers vs. North American N. Pav. Company; 154½, Platt vs. Floyd; 156, Hallgarten vs. Eckert, &c.; 174, Chapman Slate Company vs. Sutcliffe.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—101, —— vs. ——; 102, White vs. The Eagle Paper Collar Company; 103, Thomson vs. Beman et al.; 104, Guidet vs. Cohen; 105, Foster et al., Executors, vs. Beeman; 106, Weir vs. Vail et al.; 107, Squiers, Executor, et al. vs. Genin et al.; 108, Zschwetzke vs. Tallman et al.; 110, Dater, surviving, Executor, &c., vs. Curr et al.; 111, Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.; 112, Whitlock vs. Casanova et al.; 113, Barry vs. Brune et al.; 114, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator et al.; 115, Noser vs. Smith; 116, De Mier vs. Travis; 117, Hanlon vs. Hanlon, Sr., Executor, &c.; 118, Dimock vs. Cummings; 119, Kamp vs. Kamp et al.; 120, Dimick vs. Cummings et al.; 121, Leipziger vs. Salem et al.; 122, Stevens et al. vs. McComb; 123, Carr vs. Clifford et al.; 124, Pinto vs. O'Callaghan; 125, Spaulding et al., Executors, vs. Farley; 126, The Tredegar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence, and Denver Railroad Company; 127, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 128, Greenleaf vs. Greenleaf; 129, McMillian vs. Williams; 130, Bloodgood vs. Mickle et al.; 131, Lee et al. vs. Stevens et al.; 132, Lee vs. Wolff et al.; 133, Worth vs. Lapangh et al.; 134, Arnaud vs. Buddensick; 135, Andes vs. Douglass; 136, Hexter vs. Eckstein et al.; 137, White vs. Coulter et al.; 138, Eells vs. Best et al.; 140, Mosback vs. Elizabethport et al.; 141, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 142, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 143, Button et al. vs. Claflin; 144, Freeman vs. Smith; 145, Seeley vs. Horsman et al.; 146, Erie Railroad Company vs. Barr; 147, Knapp vs. Kingsland et al.; 148, Croker vs. Thompson et al.; 149, McCabe vs. McCarthy et al.; 150, Moore vs. Young et al.; 151, Marshall vs. Hirschfield et al.; 152, Whiton et al. vs. Spring.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1498, Blake, Administratrix, vs. Woodruff et al.; 1152, Johnson et al. vs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.; 1214, Glowgowski vs. Benziger et al.; 1168, Ceballos et al. vs. Spofford et al.; 1190, Lane vs. Losee; 2964, Dyer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 164, Baker et al. vs. Cleland; 1650, Brodt vs. Danroy; 1652, Tremain vs. Thompson; 1654, Keene et al. vs. Hageman; 1566, Cutter et al. vs. Brooklyn *Herald* Printing Company; 1658, Whitney vs. McAuliffe; 1660, People, &c., State of New-York vs. DeCamp et al.; 1662, Macfarland vs. Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Company; 1664, Gross vs. Duffy; 1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 1670, Muller vs. Lyons, et al.; 1672, Tannhauser vs. Tannhauser; 1676, Talbert vs. Kelly et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—715, Batterby vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 505, Corry vs. Willier et al.; 1119, Hafner vs. Wuster et al.; 1257, Boylan vs. Cook; 1267, West Side Bank vs. Altenbrand; 1173, Mehrback et al. vs. Kiernan; 835, Poillon et al. vs. Luing; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Mingesheimer; 2549, Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1157, McAuliffe vs. Orr, Executrix, &c.; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner; 1135, Kohner vs. Schlaefer; 1281, Genet vs. Adams; 473, Kunkle vs. Haley et al.; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1496, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned to Feb. 5.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 30, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 740, Wemer vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 500, Lord et al. vs. Burns; 784, Shoo[illegible] et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steur[illegible]; 778, Tuska vs. Scheuple et al.; 716, Howland et al. vs. [illegible] Murphy; 764, Davills vs. Hume et al.; 786, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 738, Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2339, 2260, 2623, 1699, 1551, 2040, 107, 2420, 210, 1313, 2120, 1325, 2029, 2176, 2185.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—136, 2519, 1566, 3903, 135, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2595, 2596, 2597.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—1510, Irwin vs. Wilson; 3001, Keegan vs. Farley; 3858, Clement et al. vs. Mid. Marble Company; 3116, Brown vs. Weinberger; 4183, Meyers vs. Crotty; 3126, Wiggins vs. Jones; 1290, Udall vs. Schenck; 3002, Dunn vs. Beatty; 3910, Roessel et al. vs. Levy et al.; 2306, Vanderbilt et al. vs. Gregory; 3152, Rowland vs. Dunham; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3184, Birrett vs. Britt; 3214, Dexter et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.; 3653, Baker et al. vs. Swan; 3810, Newman vs. Mannheimer; 4250, Welsh vs. Kene.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—2703, Goldman vs. F. Fire Insurance Company of New-York; 4129, Keeler et al. vs. Smith et al.; 3175, Bloomer vs. Kearney; 4053, Thyson vs. Vetter; 2643, Brooks et al. vs. Knox; 2653, Levy vs. Murphy; 2871, Merchant vs. Mahon; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 4027, Hankinson vs. Davey; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 2982, Morgan vs. Georgban; 3205, Johnson vs. Dimmick; 3235, Funk vs. Windmuller; 3237, James vs. Olmstead; 3129, McArdle vs. Koehler; 4055, Broome vs. Kenizle; 4153, Deen vs. Wilson; 4165, Headley et al. vs. Pritchard et al.; 4187, Pray et al. vs. Anderson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 3123, Iskigan vs. Dimmick; 4227, Hartley vs. Lebs; 2815, Bogardus vs. Gaston; 3772, Luytus et al. vs. Wilter; 3313, Dingmaux vs. Sawyer; 3817, Schneider vs. Marks; 4166, Melliton et al. vs. Oleomargerine Manufacturing Company; 2144, Brockway vs. Stevens et al.; 2694, Camp vs. Johnston; 2764, Roux et al. vs. Bertholf; 2872, Boyle vs. Bolton et al.; 3347, Rabournitz vs. Wass; 3815, Hulin vs. Smith et al.; 3948, Merrill vs. Laugh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Christian King, burglary; James Manning, burglary; William Cresswell, alias Bill Connor, two cases, burglary; Julius Erdosey and Frederick Koerner, burglary and grand larceny; James Campbell and John Whallan, burglary and grand larceny; Alfred Jaques, two cases, burglary and receiving stolen goods; James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery; Frederick Lube, felonious assault and battery; Louis Hilario, felonious assault and battery; Thomas McKeon, felonious assault and battery; Carl Schultz and William Gurgscherft, forgery; Julius E. E. Zechoney, perjury; Wm. Kemp, false pretenses; James Young, false pretenses.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Wm. Adams and Jeremiah McGuire, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Court of Appeals: Judgments affirmed with costs—Schell vs. Plumb; Smith vs. Coe; Torrance vs. Conger; Lasher vs. Williamson; Eberell vs. Mehrbach; Stewart vs. Petrie.

Judgments affirmed—The People ex rel. Pasker vs. The County Court of Jefferson County; Morgan vs. The People, &c.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, the costs to abide the event—Chapman vs. The Erie Railway Company; Chasselotte vs. The Erie Railway Company; Hofnagle vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company.

Judgment reversed, and the proceedings of the County Judge vacated—The People ex rel. Akin vs. Hughitt.

Judgment reversed, and proceedings of Assessor vacated—The People ex rel. Akin vs. Morgan.

Appeal dismissed with costs—The People ex rel. The Schuylerville and Upper Hudson Railroad vs. Betts.

Ordered that the cause stand over until after the next recess of this court, and that before the meeting of the court after such recess the appellant elect whether to avail himself of the order of Sept. 30, 1873, without costs of the motion to either party—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In re Glassen et al.; application refused.

Phillips vs. Hamilton; motion granted unless plaintiff put cause on next term and bring it to trial.

Slater vs. Martin; motion granted.

The People vs. Johnston et al.; judgemnt vacated.

National Bank of Rutland vs. Howe; order to show cause must be obtained.

Edwards vs. Clarke et al.; complaint may be dismissed, but the liens cannot be discharged.

By Judge Robinson.

Smith vs. Smith; order signed confirming report.

Sanford vs. Sanford; issues referred to Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter, &c., Norwood, Receiver; granted.

Holloway vs. Stephens; order granted.

Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company; motion denied.

People ex rel. Stiner vs. Schmidt, People ex rel. Rosenthal vs. Schmidt; defaults opened on conditions.

By Judge Barrett.

Jackson vs. Walker, Ader vs. Wilder, Demarest vs. Barris, Brinkerhoff vs. Marquand, Manufacturers' National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Scheider, &c., Mercantile National Bank of New-York vs. Driggs, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin, Strasburger vs. Davison, Hegeman vs. Torry, Watsons vs. Lutkin, Conkling vs. Senor, Park vs. Driggs, St. John vs. Donahoe, Wist vs. Migle, Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Duryee, Meyer vs. Gordon, Mercantile National Bank vs. Jones, Hart B. and M. Manufacturing Company vs. Gayton, Corpoles vs. George, Van Fleet vs. Snyder, Levy vs. Farrell, Boynton vs. Whitlock, Barbarosa vs. Stevenson, Russell vs. Whitman, Bassett vs. Wilson, Franklin Savings Bank vs. Vanderville, Knapp vs. Alden, Stibbins vs. Pollard, Baily vs. Baldwin, Lienan vs. South-side Railroad Company, Tobias vs. Conkling, Kempton vs. Andrews, First National Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees, Belden vs. Gentel, Ross vs. Heylman, Franklin Savings Bank vs. Peck, Stiner vs. Stiner, Averill vs. Ritter, Clark vs. New-York, Westchester and R. Railway, Hart B. and M. Manufacturing Company vs. Kennedy, Beatty vs. Cummings, White vs. Phillips, Forrest vs. Towne, Reizenstein vs. Roberts, Whitlock vs. Dorin, Franklin Savings Bank vs. Peck; motions granted.

Masury vs. Pettes; motion denied.

Dean vs. Mulloy; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Thomson vs. Disbrow; motion granted, with $10 costs.

White vs. Phillips, Show vs. Showy; memorandums.

Edwards vs. Bangs; reference ordered.

By Judge Donahoe.

Huse vs. Huse; granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

A COMPLICATED BANKING SUIT.

The State of Tennessee vs. William B. Hatch, Lucius Chittenden, Theodore Fairbanks, Horace Fairbanks, Franklin Fairbanks, and Theodore M. Davis.—This suit, now being tried, involves banking transactions of a somewhat complicated character. So far as the facts have been developed, it appears that while the National Bank of the Metropolis was in existence in Washington D. C., the defendant Hatch was its Treasurer, the defendant Davis its Attorney, and the other defendants stockholders. Some parties in New-York having become indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $66,000, forwarded on the bank's behalf certain collaterals to Judge Sherman, a lawyer of Washington, with instructions to deposit them in the Bank of the Metropolis, of that city. Sherman forwarded them to Davis, the attorney of the bank, with directions to make the deposit. Subsequently the Washington bank went into liquidation, and it is claimed on behalf of plaintiff that Davis collected the money on the collaterals and applied it in part liquidation of the bank's debts amounting to about $600,000. Still later the Tennessee Bank failed, and its Receiver applied to the Controller of the Currency at Washington to have the debt collected out of the assets of the Washington Bank. This request was refused, the Controller, as claimed by plaintiff, being influenced to his refusal by the defendants. The defendant Davis, in his answer, admits that in 1865 the Washington Bank owed about $50,000 to the Tennessee Bank, but denies that the debt, forming the basis of plaintiff's case, ever existed, and further, denies all the other allegations in the plaintiff's complaint. All the other defendants profess to have no knowledge on the subject of the allegations contained in plaintiff's complaint, and therefore deny the same. The case is still on trial, and will probably occupy several days.

Messrs. Brownell and Athrop, for plaintiff. Messrs. Dunning, Steell, and Hart, and [illegible] J. Sterns, and Arthur J. Hubbard, for defendants.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—COL-LEEN BAWN—VARIETIES—Miss Nully Pieris, Mr. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.—BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS by Miss Charlotte Cushman. At 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The elections in England are going on with the usual disturbances. The average English voter likes to break somebody's head on his way to or from the polling-booth, but we thought we had heard something about the ballot being warranted to put an end to all that. The "advanced party" in England have yet to discover that the ballot is not an absolute cure for the evils incidental to elections. The "rows" thus far have not been very serious, except at Lincoln, where it became necessary to call out the troops. There has also been some brisk fighting at Nottingham. An election there would be incomplete without it. No candidate has been more than half-killed as yet, so that there really does seem to be some improvement.

Mr. GLADSTONE saves his seat at Greenwich, though he comes in second on the poll—rather a humiliating position, considering that Mr. GLADSTONE is Prime Minister and that Greenwich is one of the "meanest" boroughs in England. For many years the borough was represented by two Liberals, but last August a Conservative gained one of the seats, and he seems to have kept it. Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority is less by 418 than it was in 1868. Mr. GLADSTONE has never been very fortunate with his constituents. He was rejected by Oxford University after representing it for some time, and the blow was keenly felt. In 1868 he was rejected by South Lancashire, in spite of piteous appeals for support. Then Greenwich came to his rescue, and now even Greenwich puts him second on the poll. The Conservatives generally appear to hold their gains, but of course the brunt of the fight is yet to come.

Those adroit but unscrupulous persons who live by threatening to inflict street railroads upon people who do not want them, have discovered that Forty-second street presents a profitable field for their peculiar operations. Therefore, eight bills for railroads in this street have already been introduced in the Legislature, and the supply does not appear to be exhausted. Some respectable names appear among the incorporators in all these bills, for care is always taken to place them there; but it is hardly necessary to say that no one of these schemes is intended by its real promoters to confer a benefit upon the public. Nobody but speculators in charters wants a railroad in Forty-second street, and if the Legislature desire to serve the public interests, every one of these bills will be killed in committee. If it cannot be conclusively shown to the members that they are "jobs," it is certain there is ample proof that they are not desired by the inhabitants of the street, or needed for the public convenience.

While New-York remains indifferent, some other States are taking energetic action in reference to the centennial. Yesterday the Senate of New-Jersey passed a bill subscribing $100,000 to the enterprise in the name of the State, and in Baltimore a committee of ten influential citizens was named to procure subscriptions from the people of Maryland. An example has been set in these two States which should lead to general exertions in behalf of the centennial. We are sorry to see that many of the journals of the country still [illegible] to regard it as exclusively a Philadelphia project, for so long as this feeling prevails it will not be possible to secure for it that national interest which is essential to its success. A year hence, these newspapers will doubtless be advocating the cause of the centennial with great vigor, but it will then be too late to do it much service. Now is the time when it is in most need of active support, and we hope there will be no further delay upon the part of New-York at least. The late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was fruitful of promises in this matter, and something should be done at once to redeem them.

Happily for the country, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has put an end to the bill requiring the United States to arm the Militia of all the States, by making an adverse report upon it. In some of the States, and especially in New-York, there has been a strong desire for the passage of this bill among the politicians who were anxious to place upon the National Government charges properly belonging to the State. A law of this kind would have been unsound in principle and unjust in its operation, but it would have enabled the politicians charged with the administration of State affairs to arm the Militia without laying any direct burdens upon their immediate constituents, and therefore it appeared to them to be a very desirable measure. But it had no other virtue, and its fate will not cause any general regret.

We are not inclined to regard the opposition to reduction of the army as opposition to economy. The question is by no means a simple one, and there are many good reasons which may lead a man to seriously oppose reduction. It does not follow that the only motive is extravagance. But the authority of the Committee on Appropriations is very strong, and their recommendation for a reduction will probably prevail. If this should be so, it will be because the House believes that the army is not wisely distributed, and that a smaller force rightly handled could do more work than the present does. This is the ground taken by the committee without disguise. Some of the statements of Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, a very careful and candid man, require more than passing notice. His charge that enlisted soldiers are employed as servants for general officers is one that ought to be investigated. It may not be a very extensive abuse, but it is certainly a discreditable one if it exist. We hope the matter will be looked into.

The meeting of the representatives of the iron trade which takes place this week in Philadelphia is likely to be a very important one. Its main purpose is to secure cooperation in all matters of common interest, and especially to make arrangements for procuring and distributing accurate statistics of the iron trade in its various branches. These are the present objects of the proposed combination. They are sufficient to enlist the warm support of those engaged in the trade. The tendency of modern times, in industry and commerce, is toward combination, and, as there are now in existence several distinct associations, each having much the same ends in view as the one now forming, it is inevitable that they should unite, and desirable that they should do so as promptly as possible. We shall keep our readers fully informed of the transactions of the convention in every department of its labors.

Mr. SPENCER'S bill to reorganize the District Courts in this City seems, from the brief synopsis received, to be a very fair measure of reform, and it is certainly a very urgently-needed one. The gross favoritism and petty corruption for which the existing District Courts have long been notorious would have secured their reorganization before now, but for the doubts which rested upon the constitutionality of any law ending the term of office of Civil Justices before it had legally expired. As the five new Justices provided for by Mr. SPENCER'S bill are to be elected—on the minority principle—in the Fall of 1875, no objections can be urged to the reform on constitutional grounds. We trust the clause providing that the Civil Justices should be trained lawyers will be jealously guarded in the bill.

Commissioner VAN NORT has effected a total saving in his department—Public Works—since he entered office, of upward of three and a quarter millions. Mr. VAN NORT will deserve and retain public confidence while he continues to work to so good a purpose as this.

REVENUE REFORM.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, in respect to revenue reform, is timely and sensible in that it deals with general principles more than details. One great defect of all our revenue legislation has been that it is incidental and casual rather than comprehensive and permanent. Any revenue reform will naturally divide itself into two parts—one the rates of duties to be levied, and the other the machinery to authorize and accomplish the levy. Since the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861, the rates of duty required, of necessity, to be frequently changed, according to the pecuniary needs of the Government, and the endurance of different imported articles. The statement of Secretary RICHARDSON, in his annual report, that Customs officers are to-day required to assess and importers to pay duties, not under one general law, but, as he says, "under *fourteen* principal statutes relating to classification and rates, besides *twenty* other acts or resolutions modifying or affecting Tariff acts, all passed between March 1, 1861, and March 4, 1873, to which must be added the very numerous Customs Revenue laws enacted prior to March 1, 1861, and remaining either wholly or partially in force"—needs no comment. It speaks for itself. His recommendation that all these different laws, interlaced with one another and depending for their true construction upon mutual interpretation, be consolidated into one harmonious act, needs no argument to enforce its wisdom.

Every piece of incidental or temporary legislation to correct such errors of interpretation, or to increase or diminish rates of duty on specific articles, only enhances the evil, because it is likely to be done without a comprehensive regard to the legal effect such amendments will have upon the whole body of the law. This species of legislation creates differences of opinion between importers and the Government as to the rates which Congress intended to levy—the Customs officers, for greater safety, exacting the higher rate—and this leads to litigation, which, in the end, brings about other legislative amendments to cure that particular evil, which, of itself, brings about in turn more dispute and litigation. The natural tendency of the Treasury Department is to levy and collect the highest rates which the law will tolerate, but, on the other hand, it is the natural tendency of the importer to seek to pay the lowest rates. Mr. RICHARDSON'S suggestion, therefore, asking for a clear codification of all existing laws prescribing *rates* of duty, is worthy of immediate attention.

The second division of the topic refers, as we have said, to the general or permanent system for enforcing the rates, and herein is embraced the important topic of frauds upon the revenue. Mr. RICHARDSON points out that there are but two ways of defrauding the Government of its duties on imports, which are smuggling, or paying no duty at all, and undervaluation, or paying less than the law requires. He correctly says that the object of legislation of this character should be *prevention* rather than punishment of a completed offense. Under existing laws, the charge is freely made that those who are benefited by punishment in the shape of confiscation are not zealous in the prevention of the crimes by which they in the end benefit. There is undoubtedly great force in the suggestion, and all such temptation to carelessness in revenue officials should be promptly removed as far as possible.

Mr. RICHARDSON explains that smuggling must be detected, as a general rule, by Inspectors of Customs, whose business it is to overlook the unloading of vessels and other vehicles of transportation from foreign countries, and, therefore, he proposes for such officers to continue payment proportioned to the benefits received by the Government from their vigilance. As to the losses which the Government suffers from undervaluation by invoices false as to value, or quantity, or description, or by false entries, or by false reports of appraisers, weighers, and gaugers, the Secretary proposes radical legislation which shall tend to remove the inducements and opportunities for such practices, so injurious to the revenue; and one of these propositions is the substitution, so far as practicable, of specific in lieu of ad valorem rates.

When these two things are accomplished—that is, when *one* comprehensive law is enacted prescribing rates of duty upon a specific rather than an ad valorem system—the Secretary then proposes four other measures of administrative reform, which are:

1. A repeal of the existing system of moieties to seizing officers and informers, and substitution therefor of a special fund for compensation of persons rendering conspicuous and valuable service in the detection of an important revenue fraud.
2. An amendment of the existing law respecting the seizure of books and papers, so as to afford due protection to importers.
3. No executive compromise, or settlement, or pardon, or remission of a revenue fraud, until there is a judgment in court against the accused person or his property.
4. A rearrangement of the existing scale of compensation for Customs officers.

Whether these suggestions of reform, if carried into practical legislation, would result in a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the interests, always conflicting, between importers and a Government levying such high rates of duty as this Government feels it necessary to impose, no one can say. But they do appear to be worthy of trial. And now the question comes, Who will formulate these propositions? Who will undertake the serious task of codifying into one law the thirty-four enactments since 1861, and now partially in force, prescribing rates of duty? Is it properly the work of the executive or of the legislative departments? The danger and difficulty are that when the work is undertaken, it will be disturbed by conflicting theories about free trade on the one hand and protection on the other hand, and, what is still worse, that local interests relating to a particular manufacture will continually thrust forward their selfish claims. The local and personal interests operating on Congressional committees have brought about a great part of the bungling and confused legislation on the topic which so disfigures our statute books, confuses importers, annoys the Customs officer, worries the Treasury Department with efforts to interpret what defies harmonious interpretation, and loads down the calendar of our courts. But yet it is plain to see that the work of codification must be done, if we are to stop existing complaints about the administration of our revenue.

In 1866, Congress authorized the President to appoint three lawyers to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, omitting redundant or obsolete enactments, and making such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, and supply the omissions and amend the imperfections of the original text. This, in respect to rates of duty, is precisely what is needed to-day, and what Mr. RICHARDSON recommends. Under this law three Commissioners were appointed, and the result of their labors is contained in two large volumes, printed by Congress, enriched by side notes with references to the original text, and to the decisions of the Federal and State courts explaining or expounding the same. In 1873, a large appropriation was made by Congress to present this work in the form of legislation to Congress, and this has been done in the form of a huge volume of some 1,500 pages, containing seventy-three titles, properly indexed. Congress has appropriated from year to year a very large amount of money for this work, and, although the authority of the three Commissioners did not extend to the suggestion of *new* reformatory legislation, yet, if the existing laws have been properly dealt with in respect to the revenue, the result ought to be a great assistance in the accomplishment of what Secretary RICHARDSON suggests.

The subject is a very large one, and requires for its proper consideration even more space than we have already given to it. Secretary RICHARDSON seems to have done his part of the work well by giving, as he does, in outline, a rough sketch of what is needed. It is to be hoped that this great commercial City and State of New-York will not be left in Congress without Senators and Representatives who will have intelligence and industry to devise a plan by which this much-needed reform can be promptly taken up and carried forward to completion.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

We publish to-day two letters from German residents whose opinions are entitled to respect in regard to some views of ours concerning the religious struggle which is now agitating Central Europe. The long and interesting communication of the German Consul General deserves some words of comment. Mr. ROSING concedes that from the American standpoint, the questions at issue between German Ultramontanism and German Nationalism must assume a very different aspect than when they are viewed through native spectacles. But the tone of the article upon which he comments was still further modified by the fact that it was rather a criticism upon the retrograde position in regard to religious liberty taken up by Earl RUSSELL and the promoters of the St. James' Hall meeting, than upon the merits of the struggle whose methods these persons had so unreservedly indorsed. Mr. ROSING has doubtless heard of that absurd fiasco in English legislation, known as the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, which imposed a penalty of $500 upon the creation of imaginary dioceses in Great Britain for the benefit of prelates of the Romish Church. Lord RUSSELL was then head of the British Ministry, and in a certain letter to the Bishop of Durham, he helped to raise a popular scare about "papal aggression," which produced a bulky literature of its own, and brought forth the misshapen offspring of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. This statute was never enforced. Dr. WISEMAN, whose ordination as "Lord Archbishop of Westminster" had been the starting-point of the flurry, died in the peaceable possession of that honorary title, and the contest is now chiefly remembered because of the nick-name it earned for Lord RUSSELL—"the little boy who chalked up no Popery and ran away."

Now, any body of Englishmen who take the trouble of getting up a mass-meeting to indorse the ecclesiastical policy of Prince BISMARCK, ought to be prepared with some reason why a piece of legislation in many respects parallel to the Falck laws, after making due allowances for the different status of the Church of Rome in the two countries, remains a dead letter on the statute book. The fact that Roman Catholic dioceses are scattered broadcast over England and the United States, and that precisely the same pretensions of spiritual supremacy are put forward by the Pope in regard to English and American Protestants as were enunciated in his celebrated letter to the Emperor of Germany, has ceased to disturb any of the great English-speaking communities. From the standpoint of either, therefore, the repressive measures of the civil power must appear to be wasted when directed against so intangible a foe as the spiritual arrogance of the See of Rome. It will be replied that the Romish Church is a stipendiary of the State in Prussia, and that it thereby assumes a relation to the civil powers which it does not possess either in England or America. Mr. ROSING observes, with perfect justice, that the Catholic clergy show no intention of relinquishing the benefices which they hold from the State, but that they struggle to retain the pay while setting at defiance the authority of the civil power. But, then, is there any evidence that Prince BISMARCK'S policy is directed toward the dissolution of the existing national compact with the Church of Rome, should the conditions be found too onerous by both sides? Does the supervision over religious teachers instituted by the Falck laws not apply to religious sects who have no share in the concurrent endowments of the Prussian monarchy? If Prince BISMARCK could really be shown to be driving at a realization of CAVOUR'S principle of a free Church in a free State, he would certainly obtain much more general sympathy from Liberals all over the world than he has already done.

We freely admit that it is impossible for any one but a patriotic German to fully realize the danger to the integrity of the Empire which springs from the separated intrigues of Romish priests and monastical orders. We recognize it as much more important to the cause of modern progress that the integrity of the German Empire should be preserved than that a handful of belligerent and disaffected priests should be jealously guarded in the possession of their benefices. Every friend of human liberty must desire to see German Nationalism triumph over Ultramontane defense of the doctrines of the syllabus and the last Papal decree. The protest of Liberals outside of Germany against enactments like the Falck laws springs from the historical consciousness that no lasting triumph in the war against sacerdotal usurpation has ever been won by such weapons. We fear that Mr. ROSING underrates the difficulties of the contest now being waged in Fatherland. He says that no clergyman has been imprisoned for contumacy, but in another part of to-day's paper he will find the announcement that this fate has at length overtaken Archbishop LEDOCHOWSKI. Whatever Germans may think of the matter, outside observers cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that under a system of manhood suffrage, the Ultramontane Deputies gained in Prussia and Bavaria 30 seats at the recent elections for the Imperial Parliament, and that in Prussia more than half the qualified electors did not vote at all. We fear that the abstentions were not chiefly among the Catholic voters, and little as we doubt the ultimate triumph of Prince BISMARCK, we should think the contest far less likely to disturb the foundations of the German Empire had the Catholics less excuse for regarding their Bishops as martyrs, and the Protestants a more active zeal in strengthening the hands of the Government.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Since it is evident that the Democratic Party under its present organization is to contest the elections of this year, and perhaps that for President in 1876, every expression of its opinions must have some interest. Just now the Democratic Party has no authoritative creed, for the reason that it has repudiated the principles and purposes upon which it fought the last national campaign. The principles of a party in our politics become known through the declarations of its State or National Conventions, or those of its chosen representatives. But the last Democratic National Convention was that which accepted the Cincinnati platform, and it cannot be claimed that the Democracy now stands upon it. The tariff plank, for instance, would not now be indorsed by many Democrats. The party has therefore been forced of late to look to its representatives and State Conventions for a supply of principles. While there may be some reason to complain of the quality of the assortment which has been furnished, the variety is certainly large enough to be acceptable. The Democracy, having everything to choose from, has shown its liberality by choosing nearly everything.

It has been another peculiarity of Democracy that whenever it has a new occasion to declare its principles, it comes forward with an entirely fresh set, supposed to be admirably adapted to some particular locality. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Connecticut Democracy, being compelled to nominate State officers, have used the opportunity to make a platform which is strongly marked with Democratic characteristics. There is, of course, the usual declaration of unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union, but care is taken to dilute it with the stereotyped "reserved rights of the States." But these Democrats do not become very amusing until they call upon all honest men to assist them in weeding out corruption from public affairs. On this point they talk as if they supposed nobody knew that WOODWARD, the tool of TWEED, was only the other day a power in Connecticut Democracy. With the recent history of the party in the State yet fresh in the public mind, its twaddle about reform, economy, and honesty is harmless, because it will have no effect in any way.

Denunciation of its opponents has latterly been the strong point of Democracy, and this platform indulges in it to the usual extent. In this respect it is not a novelty. It was to be expected that the Connecticut Democracy would say in general terms that the National Administration is weak and corrupt; has mismanaged the finances, and is responsible for the panic and the consequent prostration of business. Thus far the platform is suited to all latitudes; but it goes on to demand "a speedy return to specie payments, as called for, alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honesty and economy." Here the Connecticut Democrats speak for themselves only. The Western or Southern Democrat may object. There is no certainty in the matter beyond the fact that this is not now a doctrine so generally accepted by Democrats as that there is a likelihood of their attempting to put it in practice if they had the power. These Democrats say again that while "they are in favor of all just and equal taxation necessary to sustain our Government and our public institutions, they are opposed to all unjust and unequal systems of taxation which tend to favor one class at the expense of other classes of the people."

The Pennsylvania Democrat with iron interests, and the Ohio Democrat with wool to sell, say the reverse of this. Therefore it is not Democratic doctrine, except in certain places. But in one thing Connecticut Democracy is in perfect harmony with Democracy elsewhere. For the purpose of throwing a tub to the grangers, it recognizes the evils of monopolies and lustily berates "grasping corporations," but it has no remedy to propose. Unluckily for this convention, it happened that on the day it assembled a prominent Democratic paper used much space in trying to convince itself and others that Democracy is a party with principles. But it was necessary in the outset to repudiate the most conspicuous representatives of the party, for it was said the "Democratic organization of the country has ceased to acknowledge its responsibility for the present majority of the Democratic Congressmen."

The absurdity of this plea is plain. A party is judged, and properly, by the action of its representatives. There can be no doubt that Democratic Congressmen fairly reflect the opinions of their constituents. They are adroit politicians, careful to keep in the current of the sentiment of their party in their respective districts. Being in constant and careful communication with all classes of his people, the Representative is more likely to be in unison with his party at home than the chance members of a State convention. The fact, then, that there has been no harmony among Democratic Congressmen is a proof that the Democratic Party has no common ground on which to stand. If the party were united on any of the questions of the day, that unity would be speedily shown in Congress. If there were any hope that the Democratic masses could be combined in support of certain principles, signs of the coming cohesion would be already visible in Congress.

It is not strange that State Democratic Conventions like that of Connecticut do their best to avoid everything but the most general of generalities. It is not singular that the party organs seek to repudiate the party Congressmen. Both know that the party is without principles, but both hope that by patient and persistent search it may obtain a set which will do it some substantial service. This hope is quite certain to be disappointed in the pending campaign in Connecticut, and unless the Democrats can do better elsewhere, they are likely to come to very general grief.

"BLUNDERING" OR "PLUNDERING?"

Some strange things make their appearance in the New-York *Tribune* nowadays—among them being the constant announcement that it is a much better paper than it ever was in the days of its founder, which seems to show a great respect for the memory and reputation of that founder. Again, its incessant advocacy of all the schemes in which JAY GOULD is interested, although it may be dictated by a sense of gratitude for favors received, is, perhaps, not quite consistent with those theories of journalism upon which the Professor has expatiated in turgid essays. It certainly is much in need of money, for its circulation is not one-half what it used to be, and its advertisements are taken for next to nothing. But such a trick as that which it has played during the last few days is comparatively new—at least it would have been new to HORACE GREELEY. If it was not the result of sheer stupidity, it must have been suggested by something much more discreditable—and it must be quite clear to everybody that under no circumstances can it be considered an excusable blunder.

Last Saturday the *Tribune* announced, in double-leaded type, that it was in possession of "startling documents," which gravely affected "high officials." They would bring "discredit upon the American name," and generally produce an effect only equaled by the "startling revelations" constantly made by the *Tribune* during the Presidential campaign of 1872. At that period—it was before the conversion of the Professor—Speaker BLAINE, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and nearly every other well-known Republican of good character was "shown up" as an offender of the deepest dye, and no calumny could be invented which the Professor was not ready to publish. After the collapse of that bubble, the Professor, as a contemporary put it, experienced a change of heart—he went about giving lectures on charity and good-will, just as ALLEN, the "wickedest man in New-York," preached virtue when he found that a rat-pit and a gin-mill ceased to pay.

Two or three days elapsed after the publication of the threat above quoted, and the "startling documents" did not make their appearance. But, instead of them, there was published an article yesterday, under the strange heading of "To whom it may concern," explaining that the startling documents are the work of a forger; that they are the "work of an unscrupulous political faction;" that it is "a sad commentary on the condition of official morality that a forger 'can manufacture scandalous documents without overstepping the bounds of probability." A more extraordinary or a more impudent statement was never put forward by a public journal having any claims to respectability. It was the duty of the editor of the *Tribune* to have inquired carefully into the genuineness of his "startling documents" before threatening to publish them. The threat itself was either a very foolish proceeding, or it was intended to serve some purpose of which the public has been given no hint, except through the columns of other journals. That a threat of this kind should excite much suspicion is perfectly natural. People of any sense do not threaten—they strike. A giddy-pated person, having risen to a certain position by ruining a man whose confidence he had gained, might bluster about what he was going to do with his newly-acquired power. But in the *Tribune's* threat the other day there was something more than this vulgar insolence. Other journals, in various parts of the country, saw that very distinctly. Thus, the Trenton *Gazette* said:

> "Can anybody suggest any honest reason why this [the threat] was published? If the facts are as represented, why say anything at all about the matter until ready to publish the documents alluded to? There is no information in the paragraph; nothing but dense mystery. This announcement has a very sinister and dishonest look. We predict that the *Tribune* will discover that its 'documents' do lack authenticity, or else that if published they will turn out a *ridiculus mus*."

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* made the same insinuation:

> "The New-York *Tribune* is groaning under a load of information about public officials high in place. It is afraid to even hint the nature of its scandal. If the proclamation which the *Tribune* published last Saturday was to appear in a less respectable newspaper, we would certainly think that it meant 'Come to Limerick.'"

Other papers have evidently been struck with the same thought. Nor can the *Tribune* people complain of that. They had no business to threaten until they had fully satisfied themselves as to the truth of the charges they proposed to make. Even then, they should not have threatened, but published their facts. But to threaten first, and then to sneak out in a most cowardly manner, by howling dismally over the circumstance that though the charges were false, yet they were not improbable, because the standard of public life is so terribly degraded—this certainly seems to us about the shabbiest trick of which any public journal was ever guilty. Public men are to be condemned because a mass of forgeries and lies is dumped into the *Tribune* office, and because the sapient editor is sure they must be true since he knows that our public men are all rascals. Even a black-mailer is not allowed to edge out of his slanders in this way. He is brought up and punished. The editor of the *Tribune* will escape without any worse consequences to himself than an increase in the contempt which must be generally felt for a man who persuaded Mr. GREELEY to go over to the Democrats, and then jumped into his seat. After such an act as that, an operation like that he has attempted (and perhaps carried out) this week need excite no surprise.

FLOOD IN FULTON, N. Y.

PORTION OF THE INHABITANTS RESCUED FROM THEIR UPPER STORIES—MILLS FLOODED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Fulton to the *Times* says: "To-day the fire-bells of the village rang, the cause being a further rise in the water. The people turned out, and rescued what persons were living in the upper part of their houses, and were now in danger. The rise is about two and a half feet above what it has heretofore been. Gardner & Seymour's flouring mill in the lower part was flooded, and the horse-stable attached, that had been dry, was flooded so that the horses stood in it nearly to their breasts. A good deal of stuff was removed to a place of safety. The water is now within three inches of the paper mill floor, and is over the floor of Dilt's machine shop. The water flows into the canal, but this does not, as it was hoped, help matters. A much larger extent of country is flooded than heretofore, and no one knows where it is going to stop. The damage must be very large, but how large it is at present impossible to tell."

INTERESTING COAL LAND LITIGATION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 3.—A special term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county commenced yesterday, before Judge Harding, to hear the five ejectment cases of Derringer against Coxe, in which is involved the title to coal lands and other property in Sugar Loaf and Black Creek townships, worth $2,000,000. The land in question was taken up in 1793 by warrant and survey by Tench Coxe for its timber value alone, as it was not known to be coal land until many years after. Having failed to pay taxation in 1818-19, the land was sold from him by the County Treasurer, and was purchased by the County Commissioners. The county held it for six years, and in 1826 it was bought at Commissioners' sale by H. Derringer, the inventor of the well-known Derringer pistol. After his death in 1868 the heirs of the Coxe estate claimed title to the land, averring that Derringer had not paid taxes on it for 1832-3, and that Judge Coxe, of Philadelphia, son of Tench Coxe, had bought it at the County Treasurer's sale in 1834, and entered upon the land and began improvements, and hence these suits by the heirs of Henry Derringer. The plaintiffs are represented by Ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Judge Linn, of Williamsport, (who was engaged in place of Ex-Chief Justice Thompson since his death,) and Stanley Woodward, of this city, and Clarence Derringer, of Philadelphia. The defense is conducted by A. T. McClintock, of Wilkesbarre, and Frank B. Gowen. There are five different tracts in dispute, or 1,975 acres in all. Each tract must be [illegible]

FRENCH GOSSIP.

OLD STREETS AND NEW NAMES—THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

Whenever, as happens from time to time, there are no great social scandals, family *scan. mags*, suits against financiers, *premières representations*, or a number of receptions in society, Paris naturally turns its attention to Versailles. Politics suddenly assume the first place. The journals resume discussions which were supposed to have been worn out some time before, and publish long accounts of the doings of the Assembly. By fits and starts, therefore, we are agitated about the welfare of the country. During the last interlude it was urgently impressed upon us that the country would be lost if M. De Broglie obtained his law for the appointment of the Mayors. Only a few days have elapsed and yet we are now informed that the only hope for the future of the country is in the success of this law. And the law will be voted beyond all doubt. But will the country then be saved? By no means, for after this safety will hang upon the law for suppressing universal suffrage. The popular systems introduced during that twenty years of corruption and tyranny called the Empire, must all be eradicated. Even the names of the streets which recall souvenirs of that régime must be changed in order to save the country; and the Prefect of the Seine has begun the work by changing the names of about one hundred and fifty. As a sample of his changes I may give the Rue Palestro, recalling one of the most glorious feats of French arms, which is now to be called the Rue Camulogene, in honor of the aged Gaul Captain who was so out-manœuvered and badly thrashed by Labiennus, Cæsar's Lieutenant. Camulogene had gathered a superior force in order to prevent the Roman legions from entering Lutece. Labiennus did not come in the way expected, but quietly slipped across the Marne at Melun, and marched straight into the town, encamping upon the site of Saint Germain-l'Auxerois, opposite the eastern door of the Louvre. The Gauls were demoralized by this audacity. Camulogene gathered his men on the other side of the Seine, just back of the Pantheon, and near the Jardin des Plantes, and maintained a menacing attitude. As this disquieted the people, the Roman Captain told the old man Camulogene that, if he did not disperse, he would come over and clean him out. Camulogene laughed at the threat. He began to intrench himself along the Seine, and disposed his troops so as to command the river. The next morning not a Roman soldier was to be seen, and Camulogene thought that his energetic attitude had frightened them away. Thereupon there was great rejoicing in the Gaulois camp, and all turned in under the hope of crossing the river on the morrow. But just at daybreak what was the surprise of Camulogene to find Labiennus upon his back. In twenty-four hours that wily strategist had marched his legion down to Juvisy, forded the Seine, made a night march on the other side, and, without waiting for rest, at once pitched into the enemy's camp. Camulagene was killed and his army completely dispersed with dreadful loss. Labrienus then made his report to Cæsar, saying that he had undisturbed possession of "the beautiful Lutece." Now, Camulogene was a hero, and I am very glad to see his name attached to one of the streets, but it shows a doubtful taste to put it upon the plaque, which recalled the fine victory of Palestro. Changing the names of streets is always bad policy, and it does not go far toward saving the country. It puts mercantile men to a world of trouble, and all residents to great expense in changing their cards. And in nine cases out of ten the names do not stick. Even now very few persons say Rue Châteaudun without adding "Rue Cardinal Fesch," and the Rue "4 Septembre" is so unpopular that the proprietors are complaining that it injures their property. It was not until two generations had passed away that the Empire could get the Lycée Bourbon called the Lycée Bonaparte, and when the Republic changed that to Lycée Condorcet, all three names were generally used in familiar conversation. It is not an easy thing to change familiar names, and the less they are changed the better; but on the other hand administrators would do well not to choose names of living men, or of men departed who have been too ardent servitors of a particular cause.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

I said above that our safety now hung upon the law for suppressing, or for cutting down, popular suffrage. The Committee of Thirty is hard at work upon the electoral law. The clauses already adopted show us what the law will be. In the first place no man who has not attained the age of twenty-five years will be allowed to vote. This cuts off about two millions of voters. The extension given to restriction for condemnations in courts of law, say for abusing gendarmes or for insulting a Magistrate, will take off a quarter of a million more. Three-fourths of a million more must be subtracted for soldiers under arms, who have hitherto been allowed to vote in their regiments as if in their native cantons. Then comes the question of domicile. No man will be allowed to vote unless he has resided uninterruptedly in the canton for, say two years, (the term is not yet definitely fixed, but the above is proposed,) unless he holds property upon which he pays taxes to a certain amount. This will cut off a good portion of the working population, like the silk-weavers of Lyons, for instance, who go from canton to canton in search of employment, and the vast army of masons who go from city to city as their services are required. Then, the gem of all the clauses of the law, no man will be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage who is not inscribed under one of the four contributions to the revenues of the State. This is the scheme, and while it will not reduce the number of voters to 300,000, or thereabouts, as in the days of Louis Philippe, it will reduce the present number of voters by some four millions, and cut off just the class of voters obnoxious to M. De Broglie, the Duc D'Audiffret, and Duc Decazes. True, the law has not been voted, but who can doubt, *ceteris paribus*, that after another crisis, which will give rise to another flood of dispatches, it will share the fate of the law upon the Mayors.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

The beauty of all this is, in my opinion, and as my old friend *feu* Marquis De la Rochejaquelien said in 1851, when a similar state of things existed, "the beauty of all this, gentlemen, is that you are preparing arbitrary and restrictive measures which will soon be used against yourselves. The moment another hand is called upon to execute these laws, your political faiths will be immediately turned inside out." This was true to the letter. When the Prince President held the executive power the Ducs De Broglie, Pasquier, and Decazes, who had helped to frame these laws in the interest of the heir to Louis Philippe, found them most detestable. The latter said, in a pamphlet published at the time, that for the Government to assume the right to appoint the Mayors was an infamy, and the greatest outrage which could be put upon the people. Yet the Duc Decazes is now one of the most ardent supporters of this law. But unless I am mistaken in my previsions these gentlemen will go on until they have fanned the embers of revolution into flame, then a new hand will inherit their laws, and use them without being held responsible for them; and [illegible] state of opposition which did them so much credit, or which won so much popular credit for them, when Cæsar reigned in the Tuileries. I have before me an extract from an American journal of the time, abusing Cæsar and praising the fine sentiments of the Duke. A few years later Cæsar abolished these laws, and established the system of popular suffrage. He guided it, tampered with it, if you will, but he gave it as wide latitude as he consistently could. Now Cæsar has fallen, and the Duke begins once more just where he left off in the year 1851, to enter into the opposition. *Voila le spectacle des choses humaines!* After all Helvetius knew his countrymen well when he made interest the basis of his philosophy, which was put in the index, and which he had to retract in order to have a Christian burial, and if not generally true, one can truly say that what we daily see and experience in our intercourse with men, tends greatly to strengthen the presumption that interest is, at least at times, one of the ruling passions of makind.

A GOVERNMENT FETE.

The fête at the Elysée on Thursday night was said to have been exceedingly beautiful. But very few journalists were able to procure cards of admission, for the Elysée Palace cannot comfortably hold more than 2,000 persons, and there were more than 6,000 demands for tickets. Hence all were absorbed by the officials, the Deputies, and the Ambassadors, who were allowed about one-fifth of the number they asked for. The arrangements, due to the personal care of Mme. De MacMahon, (the best man of the family,) were as nearly perfect as they could be. Madame la Presidente entertains with much grace, as could be expected in any pupil of her clever mother, Mme. la Duchesse De Castries. She manages the parties with admirable art. On the 9th of January, the anniversary of Napoleon's death, (the man who made Gen. De MacMahon the Duc De Magenta and gave him the bâton of a Marshal of France,) the Duchesse De Magenta went to the mass of St. Augustin, and the Marshal sent his carriage and a special representative to Saint Germain l'Auxerois, and went himself to the mass at Versailles. At the reception Mme. De MacMahon wore a white silk dress in honor of her distinguished lady guests from the Faubourg Saint Germain, who were all in white, and who never set foot in the Elysée or the Tuileries during the twenty years of Empire. It is well known that the Duc De Rochefoucauld made a point of opening his spacious palace every time there was a grand ball at the Tuileries. On the next occasion Mme. De MacMahon will come out in the Orleanist colors and wear a red rose in her hair. In this way sensibilities are managed and difficulties avoided; but I confess that only a lady of genius could manage to steer safely through the quicksands on either side and which beset her path in every direction. Good, motherly Mme. Thiers showed her art by ignoring all art and by affecting simplicity of manners, for she early assumed the rôle of protector to her illustrious husband and never departed from it. In this she was admirably aided by Mlle. Dosne. The incident of Trouville sums up the lives of these two ladies. As M. Thiers stepped out upon the platform of the station he was met by the Mayor and a large deputation, who drew a formidable document upon him. Standing uncovered for a moment, the President saw that the address was long-winded, and, without regard to those before him, turned and said, "*Félicie, as-tu le parapluie?*" Mlle. Dosne opened the umbrella and held it over the President's head, while Mme. Thiers ranged herself on the other side to protect him from the draught. If ever a man was the object of a sublime devotion it is the illustrious author of the *Consulate and the Empire,* whilom President of the French Republic. Marshal MacMahon is equally fortunate in a grander way, and he thinks, with perfect reason in so far as he is concerned, that there are not two women in the world equal to Mme. De MacMahon and Mme. De Castries.

PRESS GOSSIP.

M. Gaston Vassey, who calls himself a "reporter" for the *Figaro,* has been trying to introduce the American system into France. When I say calls himself a reporter, I do not mean that he is not one, but use the expression because of the word "reporter." Hitherto all French journalists, great or small, have put upon their cards "editor of ——," such a journal. The leader-writers were "Rédacteurs Politiques;" the chief "Redacteur in Chef;" and above him the "Directeur Politique." He was sometimes the *gérant,* the man responsible to the law, and sometimes a man of straw was engaged for the post, who was paid 20 cents a day, and say $100 per month when in prison. But there was no such thing as a reporter upon a French journal until recently, the local items, or *faits divers,* being copied daily from the books of the Police. M. Gaston Vassey introduced the English and American system of reporting. In the case of the murders in the Canton Limours he literally "spread himself," and took a flight of three columns, an unprecedented feat in the French press. Every day he went out he discovered a number of new murders, and finally detected so many crimes which were not known to justice that he had to be stopped in his wild career. *C'est égal! l'idée est toujours bonne!* and it will do no harm to set the French journals looking up their own news instead of depending upon the crumbs which fall from the table of the Prefect of Police. M. Vassey, and Nazet, of the *Gaulois,* have turned out crack reporters, and they are probably the pioneers of a complete revolution in a long-accepted system.

AN ADVENTURER'S RACE.

I wrote you some time ago of the mystery of the American *soi-disant* Prince Ostanick, who went through Paris in two years and came out at Mazas prison. The excitement about him was very great. Owing to the stringent laws for libel here, under which the proprietors of even foreign journals can be condemned, there was great reserve in speaking of this case. This reserve on the part of the press kept up the romance of the affair, and "Prince" Ostanick gained a large number of sympathisers. The *Figaro* of this morning says that the Police have stripped this case of all its romance, and that it enters into the list of the most common adventures. There I leave it until judgment is pronounced, for libel suits are very fashionable, and there is a precedent for the sentence of a New-York journal. Besides, the *Grand Magasin du Louvre* has just entered suit for libel against the Manchester *Guardian* and the *Gazette de Cologne* for something written by their Paris correspondents.

THE WEATHER.

Certainly the climate of the world is rapidly undergoing a change. In my boyhood, some distance south of the Potomac we had weeks of good skating, and the peaks of Otter were covered with snow for half the Winter. Now snow and ice are rare enough to be novelties. And I remember the time when there were at least fifteen days of snow and ice in Paris, and two months of cold; but now, and for two years past, our Winters have been like the month of April. This year we have had nothing but the sort of weather usually designated as "muggy."

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—In the Massachusetts Senate to-day, a Ten-hour bill for females under eighteen years of age and minors, was reported. The Sumner resolutions were postponed until Wednesday of next week.

In the House a number of additional petitions were presented [illegible] a separate prison [illegible]

ALBANY.

A BILL TO REORGANIZE THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day was one by Mr. Spencer, of New-York, providing for the reorganization of the District Courts of that City. It provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1876, there shall be five Justices, who shall be elected for a term of six years, at a salary of $8,000 per annum. Any citizen, to be eligible for election, must have been five years a member of the Bar and three years a practicing lawyer. The five Justices are at stated periods to hold court together, such court to constitute an appellate tribunal, to which all cases previously heard before any of them individually may be referred. The mode prescribed for the election of the Justices introduces the feature of minority representation. The names of all are to be on one ticket, but no elector can vote for more than three.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DISPUTE.

Upon motion of Mr. Blumenthal, of New-York, Mr. Sullivan, the newly-elected member for the Twenty-first Assembly District, was to-day admitted to his seat. In the debate to which the motion gave rise, and in which Messrs. Batcheller, Alvord, Spencer, Weed, and others participated, it was shown that much doubt exists as to the validity of the election, doubts chiefly founded on the premature issue of the Governor's proclamation. The investigation of the question was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who will also examine into the claim of Mr. William F. Haw, who contests the seat on the ground that the election of Harry Genet, against whom he ran, was the result of fraud and bribery.

WORK OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Batcheller, stated to-day, in reference to the delay in reporting the Appropriation and Supply bills, that it is a mistake to suppose that all that is necessary is for the Chairman to rise in his place and hand in the several bills that are referred to his committee, or that are required by law to originate there. This too common error places the committee having the financial measures of the House in charge in an erroneous position. The committee is besieged from the opening of the Legislature until its close with innumerable applications for appropriations. Most of them come from public officers or Commissioners having some official status, while many come from private individuals who claim to have "rendered the State some service." The committee is required to give a respectful hearing to all these applicants. It is obliged, very frequently, to take testimony and to investigate laws under which appropriations are claimed, or services claimed to have been rendered. The committee is now at work investigating these claims, and hope to be able at an early day to make a report to the House. Its office is to sift and to analyze these claims. As soon as the committee can mature the measures of public finance in such a manner as to present them to the Legislature, every effort will be made to enact them into laws, and secure immediately after an early adjournment.

THE ABBOTT-MADDEN CASE.

In the Senate, this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, the discussion of the Abbott-Madden contested seat case was taken up as the special order of the day. The debate was commenced by Senator Bradley, who presented the report of the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of the sitting member, Senator Abbott. He said that if nothing more than the occupation of a seat on the floor of the Senate was involved in the case enough had already been said regarding it. But there were other and graver considerations. The whole political system of the country was concerned, the integrity of the Senate was involved, and for these reasons it was not only fitting but necessary that the matter should be fully considered. The case, happily, presented no combination of facts that could not be understood. The whole matter was plain and simple. It was a question of protection and representation, not so much concerning the gentleman now occupying the seat as it concerned the citizens of the Tenth Senatorial District. The great point involved was, should the electors of that district be protected in their rights to the election of their representatives? The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections had said in their report that right and equity demanded that Madden should have the seat contested. He would ask what Madden or what Abbott had to do with the question? In his opinion very little. The great question was not whether justice would be rendered to Mr. Madden, but whether the Senate would act fairly toward the citizens of Orange and Sullivan. It was not a question of party, nor should political or personal considerations influence the vote of any honest, upright man. He contended further that the Senate had no right to place either Mr. Madden or Mr. Abbott in the seat. The majority had never claimed that Madden had been elected, while the minority certainly claimed that Senator Abbott had been. In the majority report it was stated "that the said Frank Abbott be at liberty to contest the seat if he should desire or be so advised." This was a very remarkable clause in that, in more than one respect, truly remarkable report. Either Abbott had been elected or Madden had been, in either case there should be no contest. If Abbott was the choice of the people of the Tenth District, why unseat him? If he was not the choice of that district, why should he be allowed to contest the seat to which, according to the majority report, he had no right? These were questions that he would like to have answered.

Senator Woodin followed Mr. Bradley, stating that he did not wish to enter upon the discussion until after he had consulted certain authorities. Senator Parmenter then took the floor, and occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly an hour. His remarks were substantially the same as those made by Senator Bradley.

On motion of Senator Woodin, it was then resolved that the further consideration of the case be postponed until this evening; but at the evening session it was decided, after some little debate, to further postpone the discussion till to-morrow morning.

A PETITION.

Senator Robertson presented a petition in the Senate, signed by Patrick E. Dunn, President of the Unemployed Working Men's Union, and John Brophy, Secretary, on behalf, it is claimed, of two thousand unemployed working men, asking for the prompt passage of Mr. Coughlin's bill, which has passed in the Assembly, to give all power over the entire public works in New-York to Geo. W. Van Nort, "who is a practical workman."

THE CITY PRISON AND REFUGE FOR WOMEN BILLS.

The Committee of Cities of the Assembly met this evening and resolved to report in favor of Mr. Waehner's bill for the repeal of the act passed last session providing for the construction of a new City prison in New-York City. The bill of Mr. Wagstaff, directing that $20,000 of the excise fund in New-York be appropriated for the support of the Refuge for Fallen Women, it was decided to report adversely.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

The Governor held a reception at the Executive Mansion this evening. The prominent members of the Legislature were present except Speaker Husted. The latter was at the ball of the Grand Chapter of Masons of the State of New-York. Adjutant General Rathbone and the Governor's personal staff were in attendance.

COUNTY TREASURERS' ARREARS TO THE STATE.

Speaker Husted to-day presented a communication from Controller Hopkins in answer to a resolution of the House, giving certain information concerning the County Treasurers' arrears to the State, what proceedings have been instituted against them, together with the amount now due from the several County Treasurers of the State. The Controller states that suits are now pending against the defaulting Treasurer of Columbia County. Prosecutions have been ordered for the recovery of the amounts due from the Counties of Columbia, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Rockland, Schuyler, Tompkins, and Wayne. The Treasurers of Ontario, Tompkins, and Warren refuse to pay the amount of the three and a half mills deficiency tax of 1872, although the same was levied and collected; they having been directed by their respective Boards of Supervisors to withhold the same. The Treasurers of Delaware and Fulton Counties have paid their arrears. The Controller repeats his recommendation, made in his last annual report, that provision be made by law requiring all the counties to assess and levy the State taxes which they are required to pay in the same calendar year in which they are authorized and giving the Controller the power to enforce the law if any county shall neglect it, and compel the payment of the tax into the Treasury. Accompanying the communication is a statement in detail of the balances due from the several counties, embracing a total of $8,984,892 79 due Sept. 30, 1873, and $5,961,494 09 due Jan. 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

M. Bélot's drama of "Elene," which replaced at Booth's Theatre, last evening, "La Femme de Feu," is a very interesting and satisfactory play, both in point of subject and treatment. The author has sought something purer than the adulterous texts which give spice to so many modern sermons from the stage; he unfolds his story so as to keep the spectator in an agreeable condition of suspense as to how it will all turn out; and, although some exceptions are to be taken to different passages of the piece, he is to be credited with having generally performed his task in a workmanlike manner. M. Bélot's plot is of the simplest kind. *Elene Montant,* wife of *Georges Montant,* a young banker, is the daughter of *Count De Servan,* a confirmed gamester. *De Servan* robs *Georges* of one hundred thousand francs, the property of one *Markett,* who has intrusted the amount to him. The thief, of course, loses the money at play, and *Georges* and *Elene,* unable to return it to its owner, are almost out of their senses at the prospect. At this stage of events, *Elene* sells her jewels and departs for Spa, in the hope of recovering the hundred thousand francs. She is long *en veine,* it seems, for her winnings are nearly sufficient to cover the deficit in her husband's accounts. Unhappily, in an evil moment, she stakes everything on a final turn of the wheel, and loses. She journeys back to Paris heartbroken, and just as she concludes the recital of her adventures, *Markett* appears and asks that his money be brought to him on the following day. *Elene* puts pluck enough into *Georges* to make him promise that the amount shall be then delivered. A few minutes later, in a conversation with her sister *Jeannette, Elene* arrives at the conclusion that *Markett* has dishonorable views upon herself. Willing to submit to any humiliation to save her husband from dishonor, *Elene* visits *Markett,* and, accusing herself of having squandered the missing money, asks him not to insist upon its immediate return. *Markett,* doubting the tale she tells, tests her by means of a hint as to a fair method of repayment. Convinced of her truthfulness by an indignant rejection of his proposal he then destroys the receipt, accords all needed time, and, avowing his love for *Elene's* sister, readily obtains her hand and, with it, a cheerful solution of the difficulties of the situation. M. Bélot, as mentioned already, has dealt with these incidents quite deftly. The first and second acts, which only serve as an exposition of the case, might be advantageously compressed into one, but as the acts are brief and the dialogue is good, we ought not to quarrel with the author because of his division of the opening chapter. The third act, in which the gaming-room at Spa is looked upon, is, from a theatrical stand-point, the best of the four. The scene is one of rare activity and of considerable realism, and by the judicious closing of the picture before the die is cast for the last time, the sense of anxiety of the audience in relation to the fate of *Elene* is skillfully prolonged. We confess that the spectacle of a father and a daughter uniting their labors to win gold at roulette not an edifying one, but the theme is handled with so much delicacy, and the acting, at this period of the drama, is so clever, that the impression produced is not positively unfavorable. There are almost too many episodes in the fourth act; M. Bélot, however, remembered that he was writing for the United States, and there is a notion prevalent in France that marriage—far-fetched though the union may in this instance seem—covers a multitude of sins. "Elene" was received with great favor at Booth's last night, and after the third act, Mrs. J. B. Booth was summoned before the curtain. The excellences of the drama were readily appreciated, but no slight share of the success of the play is to be ascribed to its representation. Mrs. Booth is, without doubt, one of the most sympathetic comédiennes now before the public; she has grace and tenderness, exceptional experience, and a knowledge of her powers which guards her against exaggerations in delivery, which many artists would be tempted to. She acted, yesterday, with much naturalness and earnestness in the first and second acts, while the expressiveness of her face and attitudes in the third, and the contrasted pathos and dignity of her transactions with *Markett*—who, by the way, M. Bélot introduces as an American—wrought a still stronger effect. *Count De Servan* was very neatly portrayed by Mr. H. A. Weaver; one of the conventional money-lending Israelites was painted in the usual Valentine-like colors by Mr. S. W. Glenn, and a comical habituée of the roulette-room was embodied by Miss Mary Wells. The remaining rôles were capably filled by Misses Rachel Noah and Fraser Fox, and Messrs. Shirley France and Pateman. Mr. Wheelock's personation of *Georges Montant* was beneath criticism. "Elene" will be given nightly this week and at a matinée on Saturday next.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Folline," Mr. Augustin Daly's latest adaptation from the French, improves in popular estimation as it becomes familiar. Its attractions are numerous, and it has many features which are pretty certain to catch the public favor, even apart from any moral which a play may point, any lessons which it may inculcate, or any follies which it may satirize. In the first place its construction is skillful; as the construction of the play selected by Mr. Daly usually is; it contains a prominent comedy-element which renders it extremely agreeable, and then its stage setting is superlatively fine. But the tone of "Folline" differs greatly from what we are accustomed to associate with dramas of its parentage, that is to say, dramas of the French school. We are disposed, and probably rightly, to regard these works as having too much of the emphasis of wrong-doing—possibly first of all, a morbid sentimentalism, and then the full blazonry of vice, with a supplement of sickly remorse. "Folline" has vastly better traits. It includes no absolute lapses from virtue, and in the one case in which there is a threatened departure in an undesirable direction, the catastrophe is finally averted. Indeed, virtue shows a fair front throughout, and comes out at last triumphant. It seems to have become the custom of late to set up a rigid standard of morality for the guidance of modern dramatists, but assuredly their craft would be well-nigh powerless if all their characters were to be free morally from taint. There may be even a plethora of good things, and a play in which all the personages are without defects would be but a dull thing after all. It is, no doubt, quite proper to demand that a playwright shall not pander to vicious tastes, and that the motive and teachings of his play shall have a proper tendency, and so exercise a healthy influence but it is too much to ask that he shall cast his characters in a single mold, and confine the sentiment of his drama to one straight path. The new play at the Fifth Avenue, its French extraction notwithstanding, does not overstep the limits of what is perfectly legitimate. Follies and frailties are portrayed no doubt, but they are follies and frailties illustrative of those in real life, and if the dramatist in any respect exaggerates them, such exaggeration only helps to make their condemnation more emphatic. "Folline" is a play of contrasts, and the verdict is always on the side which may be considered to be the virtuous one. It is old manners and fashions against new; the hale integrity and conspicuous virtue of the one against the glitter and gew-gaw and hollowness of the other. There is just one threatened falling off from virtue, and, as it has been stated, the catastrophe is averted. Perhaps, however, the expedient by which this is brought about is not altogether satisfactory. When a woman who, in a fit of jealousy, is ready to sacrifice her husband for a lover whose advances she had a short time before rejected, is just turned aside from that course by finding such lover in a state of intoxication, and thereby discovering the grossness of his nature, it may be fairly argued that her virtue underwent no test at all, and that the catastrophe was prevented by her own feeling of repulsion. However, the result is at least satisfactory, if the means by which it is brought about are not, and besides, through the play there is no undue prominence given to this part of its texture, financial embarrassment and the general gayeties of fashionable life having quite as much to do with the construction. At the hands of Miss Ada Dyas, the rôle of the heroine receives an acceptable interpretation, although less powerful in some passages than is quite desirable. Miss Dyas, however, (who, by the way, was a member of the London company who originally performed the late Mr. Robertson's monosyllabically-entitled pieces,) is a very graceful and careful actress, and gives pleasing expression to the emotions of the character which she fills. Miss Sara Jewett is entitled to the most ample praise for her charming rendering of *Gabrielle,* who moves like a sunbeam among the other characters of the play. A part which appears to be very congenial to the lady's capacity falls to Miss Fanny Davenport, and the gentlemen of the company, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Harkins, deserve strong commendation. The setting of "Folline," as we have already mentioned, is excellent. The attendance has been very large every night since the production of the new drama; it is likely to have a long and prosperous run.

THE OSWEGO MIDLAND.

SEIZURE OF PART OF THE ROAD BY EMPLOYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A serious complication exists on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad at Summitville, twelve miles to the west of this, and Ellenville, the terminus of the branch running from the former to the latter place, which results in the stopping of all business on the branch, and the impeding of travel on the main line. It is not a strike by the present employes, but a legal difficulty between the road and some of its discharged employes who have claims against it. The company owes its employes nearly all the wages earned by them during the four or five months previous to the 18th of September, when Abram S. Hewitt was appointed Receiver for the second mortgage bondholders. For these wages the men received the company's scrip, which is not negotiable except at enormous discounts. By order of the United States Circuit Court the Receivers for the first and second mortgage bondholders are authorized to issue to the holders of this scrip their certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest. The Receivers, on Dec. 31, announced themselves ready to make the exchange, and all the employes have been paid from Sept. 18 to Jan. 1.

On the 1st of November the company discharged forty men on the Ellenville branch, being the gang on a gravel train. Yesterday morning, by concerted action, these men, backed, I understand, by two leading lawyers in Ellenville, and armed with a legal process in the hands of an officer, seized the road and the company's property at Ellenville and Summitville, spiking the switches and turntables, chaining up the locomotives, and cutting the wires. A passenger-car was held by them at Summitville, yesterday, but to-day the passenger trains were allowed to pass. Five freight trains are held there. Receiver Stevens, with the United States Marshal, came from New-York this afternoon, and, with the Midland officials from here, went to Summitville. They had a conference with the contestants, intending to proceed to Ellenville this evening. The result of the meeting is not learned.

Thus far no violence has occurred, but great excitement prevails, which has drawn hundreds of people to Ellenville and Summitville.

LATER.—Receiver Stevens returned from Summitville at 10 o'clock to-night. United States Marshal Robinson read to the dissatisfied men the order from Judge Blatchford forbidding all persons interfering with the property of the road. The discharged employes were informed that they could now get receiver's certificates, and they were satisfied. Superintendent Flint and the Marshal went to Ellenville this evening. The officials of the road feel confident that the trouble will end with to-day, and trains will commence running regularly to-morrow.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE.

The strike which commenced Monday morning on the Midland and Oswego Railroad, by the seizure of the rolling stock and the spiking of the switches, still continues at last advices late last night. No trains have passed over the road except three mail trains, one coming east on Monday, which, after some delay, was allowed to proceed. The mail train leaving Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning was stopped at Summitville Junction of the Ellenville Branch, where the main body of the strikers is located. The passenger cars were detached, and the locomotive was allowed to proceed with the mails on the tender. The train coming east with the mail due in Jersey City at 8:10 o'clock last evening was also stopped, the passenger cars detached, and the locomotive with the tender and mails only allowed to proceed. It arrived at Middletown at 5:50 P. M., over an hour and a half late, and the Middletown mail having left on time, the mails were necessarily delayed for the night. From a passenger who arrived last night it was learned that the strikers had burned the water-tank at Budd's Station, west of Summitville, and at Ellenville on the branch road, and they were also threatening to burn bridges. A car loaded with flour was broken open yesterday at Summitville, and the contents was distributed to those needing it. The telegraph office has been taken possession of, and no communications are allowed to pass. The Sheriff, with a possee of men, is out, but is powerless to act against the strikers, who number fully 150 men at Summitville, besides quite a force at Ellenville. The cause of the strike is for arrears of wages extending for several months back, and was brought about by the Receivers, Messrs. J. G. Stevens and A. S. Hewitt, abolishing the office of General Superintendent on Saturday last, which displaced Mr. Charles Douglass, he being the only man in whom the employes of the road had confidence. Yesterday Mr. Stevens, accompanied by two United States Deputy Marshals, proceeded to the scene of the strike, leaving Middletown at 3 P. M., accompanied by Division Superintendent Flint, but up to a late hour nothing had been heard from them. The report that Mr. Stevens had a military company with him, from New-York City, caused much excitement among the strikers.

THE STRIKE FROM A LOCAL STAND-POINT.

A telegram from Middletown, N. Y., on Monday night announced that 100 employes of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad had chained locomotives to the track, spiked switches, torn up the track at Summitville, twelve miles from Middletown, and stationed forty men to guard the locomotives and other property seized, declaring that they would allow no more trains to pass until the railroad company had paid the strikers the wages due them. The scene of the trouble is located on a small branch of the main line from Middletown to Ellenville, and it is said that it would prove an advantage rather than an injury to the company if this branch was entirely closed to traffic. Nevertheless, upon the application of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Receiver, Mr. John G. Stevens, and Mr. Charles Opdyke, of the Midland Road, Judge Blatchford, yesterday, issued an order requiring Marshal Fiske to "maintain and protect" the Receiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad in the possession of the property of the road, and keep the same from molestation. Marshal Fiske accordingly dispatched two deputies to Middletown, with instructions to enforce the order of Judge Blatchford, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. Mr. John G. Stevens has also gone to the rendezvous of the strikers as a representative of the company. Upon the authority of Mr. Hewitt, it is stated that the disturbance is not so formidable as reported, as through trains are still running regularly. At the time Mr. Hewitt was appointed Receiver of the Midland, Sept. 18, 1873, the company owed its employes five months' wages, aggregating about $500,000, the preceding Board of Directors having made no provision for paying the men during that time, but issuing company scrip instead, which was not worth the paper it was printed on. All along the line employes of all grades have suffered intensely in consequence of this apparently utter indifference to an honest obligation. Judge Blatchford was prevailed upon to issue an order, original, but proved to be strictly legal, whereby authority was given to retire this worthless scrip, and substitute Receiver's certificates, which constitute a first lien upon the property of the road, the proceeds of which, in case the road and its equipment were sold to satisfy the demands of creditors, would first be devoted to canceling the claims of the employes, to the exclusion of bondholders and stockholders, who would occupy the second place until the men had all been paid. Since the Receiver took possession of the road, the payment of the men has been kept steadily in view. Expenses were curtailed by discharging two-thirds of the employes, thus reducing a pay-roll of $166,000 to $60,000. Still, under the unfavorable circumstances, which could not have been avoided, and which have been especially oppressive to a new road, the Midland's arrearage, since Mr. Hewitt assumed the Receivership, amounts to nearly $100,000. But, in spite of all drawbacks, the earnings of the road have been devoted to paying the wages of the men, while notes have been given to meet the bills for supplies. Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, had retained $25,000 due the Midland Road for carrying coal for the canal company, stating that he desired it as a guarantee for the lease of the Rome and Utica Railroad. Out of this $25,000 it was the intention of the Midland Railroad Company to have paid the December wages, due Jan. 15, instead of which only by the aid of a loan were they enabled on Monday last to begin paying the wages earned in the last month of 1873.

THE BROOKLYN EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

At the meeting of the Law Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, last evening, the law recently drafted by the Corporation Counsel [illegible]lating the educational fund was changed so as to refer to the accounts of years after 1874. This action was adopted in order to prevent a resumption of the dispute in regard to the fund between the Finance Department and the Board of Education. The bond of William May Little, Register of Arrears, was rejected as loosely drawn, and also for the same reason the bond of Thomas Culhane, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CURRENCY AND BANKING BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States legal-tender and National Bank notes, and for free banking:

Be it enacted, &c., that on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations, of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in such coin, at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or, if they are canceled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt or to meet the current payments for the public service; and the said bonds and the interest thereon, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above-specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under this act, or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the debt, approved July 14, 1870."

SEC. 3. That section 31 of said act be amended so as to read as follows: That every National Banking Association shall have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any association shall be below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its deposits and its lawful money of the United States shall be restored, provided that three-fifths of said twenty-five per centum may consist of certificates of deposit of the United States, provided that Clearing-house certificates representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose by any Clearing-house Association shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such Clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and shall be considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have under the foregoing provisions of this section, and it shall be competent for the Controller of the Currency to notify any association whose lawful money reserve as aforesaid shall be below the amount to be kept on hand as aforesaid, to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money, the Controller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association as provided by this act.

SEC. 4. That section 2 of said act be amended so as to read as follows: That each National Banking Association shall redeem its circulating notes at par at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New-York, when presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or any multiple of that sum, and shall deposit at said office in New-York lawful money of the United States sufficient for that purpose, receiving certificates of deposit therefor, and the Assistant Treasurer aforesaid shall apply such lawful money to the redemption of the circulating notes of such banks when presented as aforesaid. If any association shall fail to redeem its notes, as aforesaid, the Controller of Currency may, upon receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, appoint a receiver, in the manner provided for in this act, to wind up its affairs, or he may cause the bonds of the United States belonging to such association, sufficient to redeem said notes, to be sold, as in other cases, and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the redemption of such notes; provided that nothing in this section shall relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulation at its own counter at par, in lawful money, on demand; and, provided further, that every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act, shall take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to said association, any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act.

SEC. 5. That section 6 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be and is hereby repealed.

THE BROOKLYN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Mr. Edmund A. Hayes, who had been arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Morgan at the instance of W. F. G. Shanks, who charges him with perjury in an affidavit made at Brooklyn a few days ago, was brought up at the Tombs yesterday morning. The accused, who had been locked up all night in the Franklin Street Police Station, waived an examination, and elected to be tried at the General Sessions. He was held to bail in $3,000, which was furnished by Mr. Jayne, special agent of the Treasury. The affidavit which is the subject of the charge alleges that Mr. Shanks was concerned with others in the sending of an infernal machine to Ex-District Attorney Morris, of Brooklyn.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET RAILWAY.

The following petition is being circulated among property owners affected by the proposed railway in Forty-second street, and is receiving many signatures. The feeling against the proposed extension of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway is very general in that portion of the City:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly:

The subscribers, residents and property-holders in the City of New-York, respectfully present to your honorable body this, their remonstrance and petition against the bill to construct an extension of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad or any elevated railroad, however the same be entitled, along the line of Forty-second street, and from Ninth avenue to Fourth avenue, and pray that the bill be not passed. Your remonstrants present to your honorable body that the proposed road, if constructed, would very greatly damage and destroy the adjoining property, and would injure the City generally, crossing, as it would, all the important avenues, including Broadway; that it would furnish, at best, a roundabout way from the Grand Central Depot to the lower part of the City, besides being enormously expensive to adjoining owners and a deformity to the City, and that any cross-town elevated railroad is altogether uncalled for and unjustifiable.

VERDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT FOR $20,000.

In the case of the firm of N. D. Carlile & Son against the Government, to recover $20,000, which the firm paid under protest as duty on an importation of wool, Judge Shipman yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, ordered the jury to render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount.

All Coughs are dangerous. Consumption may ensue within a week. Avert the possibility by immediate recourse to Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. The remedy is absolute—the cure speedy.

There never was ulcer, eruption, or external hurt that could resist the healing action of Carbolic Salve.

Dr. Townsley's Toothache Anodyne gives instant and permanent relief. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., No. 8 College place. Sold by all druggists. —*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A TRUSTY CURE FOR COLDS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

THE OHIO DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.
OUR POST OFFICE.
GRANGERS AND THE DEMOCRACY.
WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.
AMERICA AND CANADA.
DEEP TILLAGE.
HIGH FARMING.
MILK. By Dr. Lewis Sturtevant.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.

With a variety of MISCELLANEOUS READING MATTER, and full reports of the CATTLE, FARM PRODUCE, and GENERAL MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE 5 CENTS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—[Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.] It relieves the child from pain softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, foreign note paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 502 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—TAFFT.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874, in San Francisco, Cal., by Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., JOSEPH W. COFFIN, of Irvington, N. Y., to LOLITA F., daughter of the late Dexter Tafft, of the former city.

DIED.

BURT.—Saturday, Jan. 31, JAMES BURT, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, William M. Price, No. 58 Remsen st., corner Hicks st., Brooklyn.

CARTER.—On Monday night, Feb. 2, WILLIAM CARTER, late of New-York City, of consumption, at the residence of J. B. Whitbeck, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Funeral services at the residence of J. B. Whitbeck, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Friends from New-York will take the 8 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot.

CHAMPLIN.—At Newark, N. J., on the 3d inst., ANN, widow of the late James Champlin, aged 78 years.

Funeral services at the Fairmount Baptist Church, Bank st., Newark, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives will meet at the residence of her son-in-law, A. B. Mills, No. 267 Academy st., at 10 o'clock.

CHURCH.—On the 3d inst., at the house of his brother-in-law, John Warren, in New-York, PHILIP CHURCH, in the 59th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to the family residence at Belvidere. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Angelica, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CONE.—On Sunday, 1st inst., at 10 A. M., USHER P. CONE, aged 26 years, 11 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 129 East 10th st., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DORSETT.—On Sunday, Feb. 1, 1874, JOHN DORSETT, in the 95th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 West Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUFFIE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 31, at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Gibson, her sister, No. 253 Lexington av., MAGARET DUFFIE, daughter of the late John Duffie.

The relatives and friends, and the friends of her nephew, Rev. Dr. Duffie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner of 35th st., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—HUBERT LIVINGSTON, twin son of Charles S. and Kattie C. Fairchild, Feb. 3, 1874, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 10 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service, at their residence, No. 242 West 22d st., Thursday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GARRISON.—On Monday morning, 2d inst., ABRAHAM J. GARRISON, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 360 West 27th st.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, at her late residence, No. 212 Raymond st., MARY CAROLINE, wife of James H. Giles, and daughter of Maria A. and the late Rev. John W. Brown.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, State st., near Bond, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock.

LOWEREE.—At Newark, N. J., Monday, Feb. 2, EMILY, wife of T. W. Loweree, M. D., in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 109 4th av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Washington Hollow, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM H., son of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members and ex-members of the Eighth Company, and the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., and the members of Atlantic Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 409 West 22d st., Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 1, JOHN H., the beloved son of John C. and Francis Victoria Murray, aged 8 years and 5 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 126 East 82d st.

PICKINS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of her sister, Camden, Oneida County, ISABELLA PICKINS, aged 54 years.

RITCHIE.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Capt. DAVID RITCHIE, United States Revenue Marine, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence at Bay Shore, Long Island, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Notice of connecting trains from the South-side Railroad Depot in to-morrow's papers.

ROSS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, ROBERT J. ROSS, only son of George and Eliza J. Ross, aged 29 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SELLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 2, LOUIS SELLE, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of the Liederkranz are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., from the St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.

SMITH.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, CHARLES MCKNIGHT SMITH, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family, and members of the State and Middlesex County Medical Societies, and the profession generally, are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains from Jersey City at 10 A. M. and return at 4 P. M.

STIVERS.—MARY FRANCES, beloved wife of Geo. E. W. Stivers, after a short illness, age 25 years, 11 months, 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Disciples, corner of Madison av. and 45th st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., also the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M. De Witt Clinton, Chapter No. 142; also members of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, are all cordially invited to attend.

STREET.—At Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 2, 1874, Mrs. SUSANNA W. STREET, widow of Edward H. Street, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, C. T. Leonard. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

SILL.—At Lyme, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 1, HORACE L. SILL, aged 80 years.

Funeral from his former residence, Thursday, at 1:30. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., returning in the afternoon.

SWAIN.—On Monday, Feb. 2, LUCIEN B. SWAIN, Jr., of congestion of the brain, only child of Lucien B. Swain, deceased, and Eliza D. Swain, aged 7 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from residence, No. 126 3d place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 2, ANNE E., wife of Rodney C. Ward, and only daughter of the late Hon. John Allen, of Rochester.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Grace Church, on the Heights, Hicks st., corner of Grace court. Her remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

WOODHULL.—Feb. 2, PHEBE, relict of Wm. Woodhull, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 184 Henry st., on Thursday next, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mrs. FRANCES B. WOODRUFF, widow of the late Danl. P. Woodruff, of Newark, N. J.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Bayard st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT THE MARYLAND EDITORS' ASSOCIATION KNOWS ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Railroads have become as necessary to American growth and business as the nervous system is to the human body. They infuse and create vitality by providing for communication between centres and extremities, and they transmit life and vigor wherever they penetrate. Cities and towns teeming with industry mark their progress, and population follows their iron track, echoing with the sounds of prosperity every shriek of the engine. Rivalry between railroads has proved as essential to their development and progress as the competition of intellect is to the advancement of humanity. Had a single line alone connected the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic sea-board, the perfection of travel and transit now enjoyed would never have been reached. The stimulus of rivalry improved road-beds, reduced gradients, solidified bridges, perfected locomotives, created steel rails, built comfortable cars, and generally introduced the speed, safety, and economy of travel and traffic which has elevated the United States to the first position of prosperity in the world.

This rivalry is exhibited in different ways. Generally it appears in a laudable competition between lines reaching the same points, which endeavor, by increased and improved accommodations, to secure liberal patronage. Occasionally it shows itself by efforts less commendable—efforts which seek to destroy the reputation and business of competing lines by misrepresentations and misstatements as destitute of truth as they are of honor. Petty annoyances are placed in the way to divert travel and trade, and a policy of management adopted similating closely to the contemptible schemes of fraud.

Recently the attention of the public has been attracted, in various ways, to the rivalry existing between the lines of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies, and the merits of these are so generally discussed that facts and opinions bearing upon the case at issue cannot prove uninteresting or unprofitable. The points involved of most importance to the traveling public are, briefly, which of these lines is the shortest? which of them furnishes the best accommodations to the people? and which presents the most complete arrangements for the transaction of the business it seeks?

Taking New-York City as the initial point on the Atlantic sea-board from which our railroad system may be said to radiate, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago as the centres of [illegible] in the great Valley of the Mississippi, it will be found [illegible] ing to the *Travelers' Official Railway Guide,* as follows:

TO CINCINNATI.	
Via Baltimore and Ohio	777 miles
Via Pennsylvania	757 miles
Less by Pennsylvania route	20 miles
TO INDIANAPOLIS.	
Via Baltimore and Ohio	889 miles
Via Pennsylvania	825 miles
Less by Pennsylvania route	64 miles
TO ST. LOUIS.	
Via Baltimore and Ohio	1,117 miles
Via Pennsylvania	1,064 miles
Less by Pennsylvania route	53 miles
TO CHICAGO.	
Via Baltimore and Ohio	1,015 miles
Via Pennsylvania	912 miles
Less by Pennsylvania route	103 miles

The Pennsylvania route is not only thus proved to be the shortest, but it has the additional advantage of controlling the lines and connections to all the points named, as well as to many others in the West, North-west, and South-west, thus securing the traveler against interruptions and delays.

As to the excellence of the Pennsylvania route—its superior construction, superb equipment, efficient management, and considerate care for the comfort of its patrons—no higher or more disinterested testimony could possibly be adduced than that of the Maryland Editors' Association. This company of gentlemen numbering thirty-seven members, from all parts of the State, and ten invited guests, made an excursion of two weeks' duration and twenty-five hundred miles' extent by rail and steamer, through the South-west and West in 1873, during which they passed over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Chicago to Baltimore. In the very interesting and handsomely-printed memorial volume of the excursion, recently published in Baltimore, they give their opinion of the roads controlled and managed by that company in no stinted terms of praise.

At Chicago, their historiographer states, they were formally handed over to the care of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as its guests, and "from that moment," in his own language, "it is hardly necessary to say, their well-being was assured. The comprehensive care, the patient regard for comfort, the systematic management, the admirable discipline of that magnificent corporation, became at once apparent." The invariable standards for the guidance of the officials of the road were, "celerity, order, common sense, and constant watchfulness." Arriving at Crestline, "a most excellent supper was ready for them. "It was a supper fit for the most fastidious epicure that ever put his legs under mahogany. And there was time to enjoy it; time to eat like gentlemen—like connoisseurs, instead of bolting like pigs, or being crammed like Strasbourg geese. There was respect for the digestive apparatus as well as for the palate, and so that night there was wholesome sleep in the Pullman cars, and no capering about on nightmares. Evidently the good Bonifaces employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run its station hotels understand how it is as well as Peter Pindar, who said:

'The turnpike road to people's hearts, I find,
Lies through their mouths, or I mistake mankind.'"

Hurriedly glancing at and commending the facilities, industries, and attractions on the main road, to which they were transferred from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, at Pittsburg, the excursionists arrive at Altoona. The historiographer of the party rode on the locomotive over the Allegheny Mountains, and eloquently describes the excitement of the ride. In continuation, he adds:

"And it will be easy for the reader to believe that while blazing along this way, we were grateful for a track without a flaw, for a succession of bridges as solid as the rock-ribbed hills, for flagmen at every curve of any deflection, no matter how slight. With the intensely microscopic eye which the occasion instantly furnished me, I watched the track, and never saw a speck, a flaw, or a defect for sixty miles."

The narrative then proceeds with a description of Altoona and the shops of the railroad company located there, which "were successively examined by the visitors, who were amazed beyond description at the enormous capabilities for production everywhere revealed. To see locomotive engines in every stage of construction, the most complex as well as the simplest portions of which are made on the spot; to see Pullman cars of the most magnificent character from the skeleton frame-work to the imperial finish of artistic perfection, was astonishing. But to be told besides, that notwithstanding these vast mechanical appliances—this untold consumption of iron and steel and brass and timber, and costly woods and upholstery, these thousands of busy hands, this skillful regulation of labor, this systematic distribution of time—the company cannot complete its needful equipment, but is constantly obliged to go elsewhere to purchase additional engines and cars, it was bewildering. But the wear and tear of a road that has three thousand freight cars running daily to meet the requirements of transportation is incalculable."

Four hours were spent in these shops, and then "the dinner at the Logan House, an establishment which enjoys a national reputation, afforded another illustration of the thorough and most acceptable manner in which the company's hotels are not only prepared to return the traveling public the *quid pro quo,* but to remind them, as they resume their seats for their onward journey, of the contentment expressed by Sydney Smith:

'Serenely full the epicure may say,
Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day.'"

The same afternoon the party left Altoona, "profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the operations of the gigantic corporation of which it is so fitting a type. Transferred to new parlor cars fresh from the shops, resplendent with beauty and replete with solid comfort, they were equally impressed with the liberality of the company in its expansive provision for the gratification as well as the safety of the traveling public." Dashing through the Juniata Valley on a "train that meant business," the excursionists had only a "glance ahead and a receding flash of town after town, stream after stream, mountain after mountain." On through the shadowy, mountain-bound narrows; through "the Tuscarora Valley, where the scenery of the river, with its moss islands, its graceful windings among the mountain slopes, its many-hued and thickly interlacing foliage, its wild ravines and craggy promontories, bewilder the beholder with their beauty and their grandeur;" "by the isle-crowded Susquehanna," and across it on "one of the most beautiful specimens of viaduct architecture in the United States," the train rushed, pausing not until it drew up in the depot at Harrisburg. "From Altoona to Harrisburg 132 miles," the iron horse "had traveled in the brief space of three hours and fifteen minutes, without a single stoppage or a single interruption. Truly the capabilities of steam under such intelligent guidance are wonderful." Here the party were transferred to cars on the Northern Central Railroad, and, after another uninterrupted run of two hours and a half, arrived safely in Baltimore, having traveled on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its great tributary, the Northern Central, a distance of 217 miles in five hours and three-quarters with but a single stoppage.

Such an experience in railroading was sufficient to call forth the enthusiastic commendation of gentlemen so intelligent, observing, and disinterested as those composing the Maryland Editors' Excursion; and it is only fair that the traveling public should be enabled to profit by it. What they saw others have seen, and their opinions have been indorsed by thousands. No backward step is ever taken by the managers of the extensive railroad system of this company, and the numerous merits noted in 1873 have steadily grown toward perfection since. Indeed, it may safely be said that there is not an appliance tending to safety, an innovation calculated to increase comfort, or an improvement of any kind known to railroad management in America or Europe, that is not introduced and utilized by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MANAGERS OF THE CHARITY Ball are requested to send proceeds from the sale of tickets to Mrs. KINGSLAND, No. 116 5th av., FRIDAY, between the hours of 9 and 12 M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"IN A RUT."—HE IS UNFORTUNATE AND BUT partially developed who can do but one thing—handle one tool, sing one song, and repeating the same old speech or story. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only $3 a year, teaches how each may make the most of himself. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH;" FROM a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above will be held at Head-quarters, No. 130 Spring st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and nominal; no demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; closing quiet; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do. $1 23¾, cash and February; $1 26⅝, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 17; Rejected, $1 09@$1 10. Corn active and higher at 58¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash and February; 59⅞c.@60c., March; 61c., April; 65½c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 53¼c.@54½c.; Rejected, old, 54c.; new, 49½c. Oats steady at 43c. for No. 2, cash; 44c., March. Rye unchanged at 81c.@82c. for No. 2 fresh. Barley—No. 2 Spring dull, unsettled, and easier at $1 85 for Regular; $1 90@$2 for Fresh; No. 3 Spring, steady at $1 65@$1 70. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $6 65@$6 70 for Light; Heavy dull at $6 50@$6 60. Provisions in fair demand and higher. Pork active and higher at $14 55@$14 60, cash and February; $14 95, March. Lard firm and in fair demand at $9 30, cash or February; $9 50, March; $9 75, April. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 5¾c. for Shoulders; Short Rib Middles held at 7⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 8⅛c., loose spot. Green Meats sold at 5½c. for Shoulders. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 97c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull at $1 25 for No. 2; Winter in good demand for choice sample lots, but inspections dull; $1 48 asked for No. 3 Red Winter, $1 46 bid. Corn firmer, but slow at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track, spot; 65c. April. Oats higher at 46c.@47½c., in elevator. Barley—Buyers off; only a few sample lots sold. Rye wanted at 85c.; held higher. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Dry-salted Meats quiet; less doing; sales of Shoulders last evening at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., last half of February; Clear Sides sold to-day at 8¼c. spot. Bacon firm at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides, March. Lard firm at 9c. for Up-country, buyer March. Live Hogs active and higher at $5@$5 30 for shipping; $5 40@$5 70 for packing; $5 85 for Extra. Cattle quiet at $1 50@$4 for Texans; $2 75@$5 75 for natives; choice scarce and wanted at $6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—6,900 bbls. Flour, 24,400 bushels Wheat, 47,600 bushels Corn, 33,600 bushels Oats, 2,100 bushels Barley. Exports—25,800 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 33,600 bushels Oats, 2,100 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat very dull; sales of 1,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, on the track, at $1 50; quoted: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 45; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Western at 77c.@79c.; New, on the track, at 72c.@73c. Oats quiet; Western held at 55c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 80@$2 28; Western, $1 80@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 75@$2. Dressed Hogs 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Flour unchanged and very quiet. Wheat quiet and steady; choice White, $1 90@$1 93; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90@$1 92; good to prime Red, $1 78@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 69@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 75@$1 80; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 55. Corn firmer; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 76c.@77c.; Mixed Western, 78c.@79c. Oats dull; Southern, 53c.@56c.; Western, 50c.@55c. Rye quiet at 94c.@97c. Hay unchanged. Pork nominal; Mess, $16@$16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; jobbing, ¼c.@⅜c. higher. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard nominal. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal at 25c.@27¼c. Whisky steady at $1 01½@$1 02.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 50. Corn quiet at 60c.@61c. Oats steady at 45c.@54c. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Barley firm. Butter firm. Pork quiet at $15 50@$15 75. Lard quiet but firm; small sales of Steam at $9 06¼c.; generally held at $9 12½c.; Kettle sold at 9¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and a shade easier; small sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c., loose; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c., loose; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., packed. Bacon—Shoulders quiet at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Sides in good demand at 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib; 9¼c. for Clear. Live Hogs active and higher; Light selling at $5 75@$5 90; Heavy, $5 90@$6 15; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,400. Whisky active at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 26½; No. 2, $1 24¼; March, $1 26¾; April, $1 29¼. Oats firm and in fair demand at 41½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce at 77½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 85 for No. 2 Spring. Pork firm at $14 75 cash. Hams in Pickle sold at 9½c.@10½c. Dry Salted Meats sold at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Boxed Middles. Lard held at 9½c. for Kettle; 9¼c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $6 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 22,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 63 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 50 for No. 3 do.; $1 49½@$1 49¾ for Amber Michigan; February, $1 49½; April, $1 58½. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of High Mixed, February, at 66½c.; May, 71c.; June, 71½c.; New, 62½c.; Low Mixed, new, 61½c.; no grade, new, 61c. Oats steady at 47c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 90@$7. Clover-seed sold at $5 15; Mammoth, $5 40. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Flour firmer at $4 75 for Superfine, $5 50 for Extra, $6 50 for Family Extra, $7 75 for A No. 1, $8 75 for Fancy. Corn dull and drooping at 68c.@71c. Oats dull and declining at 50c.@51c. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk-meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅜c.@8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c.@8½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders sold at 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c.@9¾c. for Tierce; 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg; Steam nominal. Whisky quiet at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 60; White Canada, $1 85@$1 90. Corn steady; sales, 1,000 bushels at 80c. Barley firm but quiet; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted, and $1 60 for unbolted ꝑ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ꝑ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 60 for Extra; $1 57½@$1 58 for No. 1 White; $1 47½@$1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 64c. for High Mixed. Oats in good demand at 47½c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 10.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Wheat steady at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2. Corn very firm at 71c.@72c. for Old; 67c.@68c. for New. Oats steady at 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and in improved demand at unchanged prices.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and drooping at $6@$9 50. Corn in good demand at 75c.@76c. Oats quiet and weak at 58c.@59c. Lard firm at 9½c.@10½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Wheat steady and quiet. Rye steady; selling in the street at 90c.@95c. Corn dull. Barley again higher but not active, with a strong feeling; sales of five cars No. 2 Canada West at $2 27. Oats dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Wool nominally unchanged, dull, and stock scarce.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 3, was very large, caused by the announced sale, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, under the direction of the executors of the estate of Andrew L. Ireland, deceased, of an extensive list of improved City property, located respectively on Amity, Hudson, Horatio, and Gansevoort streets, South Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth avenues. The auction, we are gratified to state, resulted most successfully, all the real estate billed being sold, and in the main at excellent prices. The bidding was prompt throughout the sale, and great interest was manifested, while the success achieved cannot fail to influence the market favorably. In all twelve pieces of property were disposed of, for $172,950 in the aggregate. A detailed report of the transaction is as follows: One two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 25 by 90, No. 67 Amity street, north side, between Thompson street and South Fifth avenue, sold to Jacob Weeks, for $18,500; one four-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 109, No. 51 Amity street, north side, between South Fifth avenue and Wooster street, sold to G. A. Stock, for $19,250; one two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 21.6 by 75, No. 52 Amity street, opposite last-named premises, sold to Charles Buck, for $11,500; one three-story brick house, with lot, 21.11 by 128.6, No. 21 South Fifth avenue, east side, south of Amity street, sold to A. Bernheimer for $21,250; four-story house, with lot 25 by 96, No. 2 Gansevoort street, near Fourth street, sold to Jenkins Van Schaick for $11,900; one three-story brick house, with two stores, and lot 35 by 87.6 by 25 by 66, Nos. 51 and 53 Eighth avenue, corner of Horatio street, sold to F. C. Lawrence for $22,500; two two-story cottages, with lots each 14.5 by 88, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio street, (Jackson square,) near Eighth avenue, sold to Wm. Martin for $8,150 each; one lot, 29.4 by 112.3, with two three-story brick houses upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick shop in rear, Nos. 641 and 641½ Hudson street, near Greenwich street, sold to Wm. R. Foster for $23,250; three three-and-a-half-story brick houses (with stores) and lots each 19.9 by 70, Nos. 306, 308, and 310 Tenth avenue, east side, south of Twenty-eighth street, sold to F. Sobel for $9,500 each. The auction was admirably conducted by the auctioneers in charge, and the sale is considered generally by those conversant with real estate matters as the best consummated at the Exchange since last Spring.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Legal sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, west of Fifth avenue, owing to the non-appearance of the Referee, adjourned by the attorney until the 10th inst. Legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of two houses and lots in East Seventy-fifth street, west of Second avenue; foreclosure proceedings arranged and property withdrawn. Public auction sale by Messrs. Muller & Son of the store and lot No. 25 Beekman street, between William and Nassau streets; property offered at upset price of $60,000, and no bids being received over this sum, withdrawn.

William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having recently sold, at private contract, two full-sized lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth avenue, for [illegible]000 each; also, one lot in rear of above, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, south side, for [illegible]000. Mr. Raynor also reports the recent private sale of two full lots on Fifth avenue, east side, 27 feet south of Seventy-eighth street, for $108,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are set down for to-day, to [illegible] [illegible] of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles E. Miller, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. G. Strong, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, public auction sale, announced as positive, of the four-story brick house, 20 by 50, with lot 60 feet deep, No. 459 Second avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-sixth street.

EXCHANGE SALES TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(Estate of Andrew L. Ireland, deceased.)

1 2-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 67 Amity st., n. s., between Thompson st. and South 5th av., lot 25x90..........$18,500
1 4-story brick house and lot, No. 51 Amity st., n. s., between South 5th av. and Wooster st., lot 25x109.......... 19,250
1 2-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 52 Amity st., s. s., between South 5th av. and Wooster st., lot 21.6x75.......... 11,500
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 21 South 5th av., e. s., s. of Amity st., lot 21.11x128.6.......... 21,250
4 2-story houses and 1 lot, No. 2 Gansevoort st., near 4th st., lot 25x96.......... 11,900
1 3-story brick house (2 stores) and lot, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st., lot 35x87.6x25x66.......... 22,500
2 2-story cottages and lots, Nos. 14 and 12 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) near 8th av., lots each 14.5x88, $8,150 each.......... 16,300
2 3-story brick houses, (front,) 1 3-story brick shop, (rear,) and 1 lot, Nos. 641, 641½ Hudson st., near Greenwich st., lot 29.4x112.3.......... 23,250
3 3½-story brick houses (with stores) and lots, Nos. 306, 308, and 310 10th av., e. s., s. of 28th st., lots each 19.9x70, $9,500 each.......... 28,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 2.

Cliff st., No. 47, n. s., 25.10x81.8x25.1x82; also, a lot adjoining above, on rear, 38.6x25.6x34.3x23.4
Essex st., w. s., 50.8 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x87.6.......... 40,000
Front st., s. s., 63.6 ft. w. of Gouverneur slip, 21.2x70.......... 33,000
Henry st., s. s., 167.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block.......... 5,250
John st., No. 109, e. s., 39.11 ft. s. of Cliff st., 20.3x about 37.2, irregular.......... 23,000
Milton st., s. s., lots Nos. 204, 205, map Melrose, 100x100.......... 13,500
Rose st., No. 26, 27.7x109.6x26.5x107.2.......... 16,000
Rivington st., s. s., 56.2 ft. e. of Sheriff st., 18.9x60.......... 15,000
9th st., n. s., 188 ft. of w. Avenue A, 25x92.3.......... 6,500
10th st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of Avenue D, 0.6x92.3.......... 17,500
24th st., s. s., 219.7 ft. e. of 3d av., 24.4x98.8, ½ part.......... 950
25th st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9.......... 9,000
30th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x98.9.......... 8,500
39th st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of 5th av., 15x98.9.......... 15,000
45th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., 16.8x100.5.......... 30,000
56th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5.......... 33,000
55th st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5.......... 63,000
57th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5.......... 70,000
77th st., n. s., 319 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2.......... 3,000
78th st., s. s., 82.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 11.1x102.3x34.4x104.9.......... 4,000
126th st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11.......... 20,000
Avenue C, s. w. corner of 12th st., 77.6x83.......... 110,000
2d av., e. s., 109.2 ft. s. of 113th st., 16.8x95.7x23.1x79.8
4th av., n. w. corner of 64th st., 100.5x100.......... 5,000
6th av., widened, e. s., extending from 131st to 132d st., 199.10x85.......... 65,000
6th av., widened, s. e. corner 133d st., 124.11x110; 132d st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th av., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 74.11 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence s. 25 ft., thence e. 10 ft., thence s. 49.11 ft. to place of beginning, described in deed as one piece.......... 75,000
9th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 22x75..........$55,000
25,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

15th st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3..........$18,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 340, 5 years from 1872, per year..........$4,200
Water st., No. 248, 5⅓ years, per year.......... 1,500
19th st., No. 414, West, 5 years, per year.......... 1,200
4th av., Nos. 389½ and 391, first floor above store, 5 years, per year.......... 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.

Houses and lots bought and sold. Stores and houses to let. Rents collected, and full charge of property taken. Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone trimmings, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; lot, 20x100; all modern improvements; with or without gas-fixtures, mirrors, cornices, &c.; rented to May 1 next; terms to suit. Principals only apply for permits to J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000; also, several medium, first-class, three and four-story stone-front houses, on best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

WM. S. GAVEY,
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT, No. 34 Bleecker st., New-York City and country property rented and sold; rents collected; management of tenement property made a specialty.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 56th, 1, 17 East, and 18, 20 West 53d, 22, 24, 31 West 52d, 15 East 48th, 13 East 41st, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th. 5th av., 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. "Some decided bargains."
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story house, (20x55x80,) hard-wood finish, in good order, with carpets, mirrors, and gas-fixtures, (nearly new,) will be sold low on very easy terms. Address OWNER, care C. R. Huntington, No. 10 Pine st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR SALE.—Well located, moderate price, easy terms. Also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AV.—AN EXTRA WIDE first-class house, on a corner above 42d st.; will be sold with or without the elegant furniture, or with or without the stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick store corner of Coenties Slip and Front st.; prominent location; terms easy.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH building for sale, or superb banking floor to let; corner Pine and Nassau sts.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 74 John st., about 24.11x60x95; sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Thos. C. Morton. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 61 West 46th st., with or without the elegant furniture. Apply at the office of the owner, GEO. P. SLADE, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 7.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—CORNER OF LINcoln place (Degraw st.) and 8th av., in view of the park, splendid villa, 22x60; lot, 69x132. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, HEALTHY.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms.
Henry G. Ball, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robt. S. Walker, 205 Broadway; Geo. M. Kibbin, 49 Greene st.; Chas. B. Hewitt, 48 Beekman st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE,

Near Broad st., Newark, N. J., $6,500; $1000 to $1,500 in cash, three-story frame-dwelling; arranged by the former owner for his own convenience; gas, water, &c.; well calculated for two genteel families; twelve rooms; nice and quiet neighborhood; three minutes' walk from depot; sold to close an estate; no reduction from the above price. H. A. HOYT, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND NEWtown Creek for sale, in large or small lots, at reasonable rates. This property presents unusual facilities for sugar refineries, lumber, coal, and oil yards, or any business requiring superior water accommodation, or would be a splendid investment for capitalists. Apply to
FRANCIS PIDGEON,
Box 117, Long Island City.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE, thoroughly-built residence; modern improvements, ten rooms, one-half acre, garden, lawns; excellent neighborhood; price, $9,000; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York, or Orange, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house to rent for one year, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights; large stables and coach-house attached; Croton water, gas, &c., throughout; possession March 1. Apply to WM. F. GRINNELL, No. 15 Broad st.

TO RENT AT NORWALK, CONN., THE COTTAGE on North av., with lot adjoining, now occupied by R. P. Hart, Esq. The house has furnace, hot and cold water, and gas; is three minutes' walk from depot of the horse railroad; rent, $750 per annum. Apply to F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Esq., Norwalk.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway; has every improvement and convenience; new and in fine order, with immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON VESTRY, WEST, AND JANE STS. AND 13TH AV.
Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV. (NORTH RIVER.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

VESTRY ST.
Two lots north side, 85 feet east of West st., each 23 x87.6.

WEST ST.
Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane sts., each about 23.6x71 feet.

JANE ST.
Twelve lots on the south side of Jane st., comprising the entire southerly front between West st. and 13th av., each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet.

13TH AV.
Three lots on the south-east corner of 13th av. and Jane st., with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6x80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots.

Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV., (NORTH RIVER,)
and opposite the last-described property. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lard refineries, &c.
SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

Eight Valuable Building Lots

ON 146TH AND 147TH STS., TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1874,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
By order of Trustee to close an interest, eight valuable Building Lots, 25x100 feet each, four lots each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.
Title of property is indisputable.
Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR, WE OFFER to lease for a term of years, for business purposes a valuable property on East 14th st., between Union square and 5th av., the front lot being 25 by 103, and the rear lot 21 by 57, the entire depth being 160 feet, with a right of way to 13th st. Apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

READE ST. STORES TO LET.—FIVE-STORY store, Nos. 148 and 150 Reade st., north side, 50 feet front, and No. 152 Reade st., 25 feet front, with iron roofs, doors, sashes, and shutters. Also, the lofts of the nine-story building corner Greenwich and Reade sts., with entrance on first floor Reade st., about 32 feet in width, and basement with vault under sidewalk. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodation; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORE TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY IRON and brick building, on the corner of West and Jay and Caroline sts.; vaults under sidewalk and cellar; warranted water-tight; size 30x80; possession immediately. Apply to E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LET, AT TRENTON, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable store, 20 feet front by 93 feet deep, suitable for any business, and an extra fine opening for a dry-goods or clothing store. Inquire of
E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSE.—To let or lease, the 100 feet deep, splendid-lighted four-story building, with store; can be occupied any time before May, in No. 85 Mercer st., near Spring st.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected, and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1873.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873	$6,511,114 22
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1873	2,212,160 70
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,723,274 92
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873	$6,290,016 73
Losses paid during the same period......$2,960,882 49	
Returns of Premiums and expenses......$1,258,319 26	
The company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$8,567,105 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,802,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	467,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	422,894 66
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,833,302 27
Cash in bank	521,340 59
Total amount of assets	$15,613,642 52

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February, next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1870 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
ROYAL PHELPS,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROBERT L. STUART,
WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SIMON DE VISSER,
HORACE GRAY.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with us—stating what bonds they hold. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fourteenth Annual Statement
OF THE
WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CYRUS CURTISS, President.

December 31, 1873.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$3,120,221 65
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$1,042,926 75	
Interest	214,083 28	
		1,257,010 03
		$4,377,231 68
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death	$308,912 76	
Surrendered Policies and Dividends to Policy-holders	218,994 47	
Matured Endowments	16,065 97	
Total paid Policy-holders	$543,973 20	
Interest to Stockholders	10,146 72	
Taxes	9,377 12	
Commissions and Brokerage	71,901 07	
Expenses, including Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Medical Examinations, &c.	137,577 19	
		772,975 30
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1873		$3,604,256 38
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		$1,863,977 87
United States Securities, at cost		326,982 50
New-York State, County, and City Stocks, at cost		
Real Estate		1,168,324 13
Loans on Policies		12,151 26
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		4,682 00
Cash in course of transmission		195,833 11
		32,305 51
		$3,604,256 38
Interest accrued		33,939 00
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost		40,293 37
Actual investments		$3,678,488 75
Premiums due and unpaid		63,786 65
Deferred Premiums		168,040 09
Other Assets		15,502 76
Gross Assets to Dec. 31, 1873		$3,925,818 25
Cash reserved for Policies, &c., as per Company's valuation	$3,375,851 00	
Liabilities for Claims, &c.	74,420 02	
		3,450,271 02
SURPLUS		$475,547 23

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

VERNAM & HOY,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
New-York Central and Hudson River
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent Bonds,
BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the United States Rhus Manufacturing Company will be holden at the house of Dr. Wm. L. Fleming, No. 315 West 23d st., New-York, on the 11th of February, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
E. G. HOLLAND,
President of the United States Rhus Man'f'g Co.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

NOTICE.

JERSEY CITY BONDS STOLEN.

All persons are warned against purchasing, or negotiating the purchase or sale of the following bonds of Jersey City, which are missing from the Treasurer's safe, and are supposed to be stolen, to wit:
Seven per cent., forty years, coupon bonds, for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1873, and numbered 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, and 432. Also, seven per cent. improvement bonds for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1, 1873, running twenty years, numbered 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, and 2,766.
Dated JAN. 27, 1874.
By order of Finance Committee.
E. A. CARMAN, City Controller, Jersey City.

TENNESSEE STATE BONDS.

The Funding act of the State of Tennessee, passed March 15, 1873, requires all the unmatured bonds of the State to be registered before the July interest will be paid, and also provides that all past-due bonds and coupons may be funded in a new series of bonds. The bonds and coupons have to be sent to Nashville for this purpose, and we are prepared to give the business our special attention by sending them to Nashville and having them properly registered and funded.
We will exchange the new funded bonds for old bonds and coupons at a reasonable percentage difference.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1874,

FROM ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND FROM CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
Will be paid after that date at the Agency,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874..........$211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.
First-class risks respectfully solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of a child fourteen months old; none need apply but those who can offer the best recommendations. Address Box No. 950 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN AND HIS WIFE; both thoroughly competent, with reliable references. Apply before 11 and after 5 o'clock at No. 302 Clinton st., near Baltic, Brooklyn. No Irish wanted.

WANTED—A GIRL AS PLAIN COOK; MUST BE A good washer and ironer, and have good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible] st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1874.
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

On MONDAY, Feb. 2, we will open our first invoice of SPRING GOODS, which has just been received per recent EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The invoice consists in part of FRENCH PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c., &c. These Goods are exceedingly bright and fresh in appearance, and in entirely new patterns, designs, and colorings.

ALSO,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, English and French Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss Mulls, Jaconets, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, and Cambrics, figured, corded, and striped. Also, plain and embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, and Cuffs, Rufflings, Plaitings, and Puffings, Initial, Hemstitched, and other Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A splendid line of SILKS, newly imported and in the latest and most fashionable Parisian colors, at $2 and $2 25 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
THIRD LARGE LOT,
AND CHEAPEST.

At 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 cents per yard.

CORSETS.

EUROPEAN SAMPLES
CLEARING AT
$1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $3.
Sold everywhere from two to six dollars.
200 dozen all whalebone at 40 and 80 cents pair.

SPRING SHADES IN ONE MONAGRAM AND EDWARD
KID GLOVES.
One Button, 45 cents pair.
Two and Three Buttons, 85 cents and $1.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Edward Ridley & Son,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Grand Street Cross-town Line of cars stop at the door.
Five minutes' ride from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av..
And the Times West-Side Office.
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; is accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, Protestant or Catholic, for City and country.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO go out by the day to do any kind of work. Call at No. 239 7th av., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—TO DO COOKING OR GENERAL house-work; City or country; moderate wages; a neat, industrious girl, will be found a respectful, intelligent, economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a steady respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 333 West 26th st., first floor, in front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family or housekeeper in a widower's; best City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its details perfectly; good reference. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charges.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 8 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN COOK, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at present employers, No. 440 East 119th st., for two days.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; best of reference given. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., near Bowery, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS (Protestants and sisters) together; will do the work of a house between them; one is an excellent cook, and the other chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at No. 220 East 11th st., in rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do the house-work of a small family. Call for two days at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS LAUNdress, or to do house-work, in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at 457 West 18th st.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, AMERICANS, DEsire positions, as housekeeper, nursery governess and sewing, or any occupation of trust in family or institution; undoubted reference given and required. Address Ability, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND TO MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY useful.—By a very neat, competent Protestant girl; prefers a Protestant family; has good reference. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charges.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE GERMAN girl, with best reference, as nurse and seamstress; is very kind and willing; wants only moderate wages; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE, invalid or monthly; very best reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO TAKE care of children and to do light house-work; speaks no English; good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY TWO PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, as nurses for young children and to do sewing; best references. Apply at No. 158 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHILDREN, or do light Chamber-work and Sew.—By a respectable young English person; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine, braid and embroider; the best of references given; wages no object; a good home and privilege to continue the study of music preferred. Apply at or address No. 525 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; operate on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; would assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady; City or country; has best City references. Call at 450 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, in a family by the week or month; thoroughly understands white work and has a little knowledge of dress-making. Address M. S. B., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Address by letter, Mrs. H., No. 718 10th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-work and waiting; willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible] st.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED HOME, 65th st., corner 1st av., deem it their duty to caution the public against persons going about soliciting aid for this institution, as they have not authorized any one for that purpose. All donations should be sent directly to Mrs. S. B. Colgate, Treasurer, No. 22 East 23d st., or may be handed to any of the Managers. By order.
JAN. 31, 1874. E. F. N. MONELL, Secretary.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has two years' reference; City or country; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH UPHOLSTERER, who worked at Marcotte's for five years, wishes to find work at private houses; knows upholstery and decoration in all their branches. Call on or address Mr. DOUBLOT, No. 295 7th av.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent book-keeper and correspondent desires a situation; can loan employer $400. Address G. M., Box No. 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A VERY active, steady man, (Protestant;) keeps silver in excellent order, and would be found most satisfactory; City or any part of the country; the very best City reference. Call or address No. 4 East 30th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A STEADY, industrious man, aged twenty-six years; he is a good driver and takes good care of horses; can also milk, do plain gardening, edge walks, care lawns and general work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, English, very fine appearance, stylish driver; well qualified in taking charge of horses and carriages; the best of City references, as also from Europe; wages moderate. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; has two years' good City reference from last place; is a good careful driver, also a good gardener if required. Address Coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN (IN CITY) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references; is sober, honest, and obliging. Call or address for two days, George, No. 59 Irving place.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

FARMER, DAIRY, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL working American man, married; one girl, thirteen years old; with or without cottage; thoroughly understands all branches of farm and dairy, machinery, stock, &c.; is fully competent to take charge, if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SMALL FAMily,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of his profession; references unexceptionable. Address K. McJ., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

INDOOR MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN a private family or to travel with a gentleman; thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address T. S. S., No. 235 East 20th st.

MALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

SERVANT, &c.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE man, aged thirty years; can tend furnace, build fires, tend door, clean silver, furniture, sidewalks, &c., or as night or day watchman; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCH, speaking English, with good references; thoroughly understands his business. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
☞ *Send for circular.* SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND,

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any other manner, (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.
Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND TRAVELERS to San Francisco and China.

Steam-ship RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, for Aspinwall. Freight only.

Steam-ship COLON, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14. Passengers and freight.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Passengers and freight.

The COLON will connect at the Isthmus with the new iron steamer COLIMA for passengers. The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

The company is now prepared to make contracts for one year for San Francisco and China freight, and return, and give time bills lading.

H. J. BULLAY,
Superintendent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company
Pier No. 42, North River.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. Wilson..........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas..........Feb. 24
HERDER, Capt. Fischer..........March 10

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck.

The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

RRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Feb. 7
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
nada.Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M. | Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Thursday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Feb. 7
ROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
REIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
CONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
MING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
O, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
HATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steam-ships, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CARIBEL..........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Feb. 17
ATLAS..........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA,
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5
[illegible] (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 19
[illegible] (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 21

For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

DELTA..........Feb. 7
ANDES..........March 7
GLAMORGAN..........March 21
PEMBROKE..........April 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 5.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 7.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHINA AND JAPAN SHIPPERS.—Steam-ship COLORADO, carrying the United States mails, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 14th February, at noon, from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J BULLAY, Superintendent.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 8 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

Original Paintings.

FIRST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.

EVERY PICTURE IS GUARANTEED ORIGINAL.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
Opposite the Post Office.

SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 12 o'clock, when seventy-five lots, or half the catalogue, will be sold. The balance of catalogue will be sold to-morrow, commencing at 12 o'clock.

THE CATALOGUE TO-DAY INCLUDES

"Before the Work," by J. D. Huibers, Zivolle, Holland. The most important work of this great artist, and was in Rotterdam Exhibition of 187–.

"Two Candle-Light Effects," by J. Rosierse, of Dordrecht. Most exquisitely finished pictures.

"Chasse Privee," by C. Van den Weyngaerdt, Pupil of David Col.

"Glimpse of the White Mountains," by A. B. Durand. His most important work.

Also, two charming pictures by the well-known and favorite Reyntjens.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms No. 53 East 13th st., near Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURniture and fixtures of the Millville Manufacturing Company, THIS DAY (Wednesday) Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 167 Canal st. This stock consists in part of rich enameled and cottage suits, of every kind and description, suitable for the trade and all others. Also all the walnut wash stands, towel racks, spring beds, mattresses, desks, sinks, office furniture, varnishes, oils, &c., &c. By order GEO. W. KITTELLE, Assignee. Catalogues early this morning. On FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at the private residence in 27th st., near Broadway. Particulars in time.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Mary L. Wingert, alleged bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, &c., at the store, No. 660 Tenth avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 29, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) Feb. 4, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Clarabelle, landing on Pier No. 7 East River; balance cargo Robert Dillon, landing on Pier No. 7 East River; balance cargo steam-ship Alexandria, landing on Pier No. 21 North River; 150 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Italy; 74 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Trinacria.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE DERROM LUMBER, LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The Derrom Lumber, Land and Building Company, of County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW DERROM, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Andrew Derrom, of County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH F. YOUNG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William H. Decker, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CHARLES C. SOUTHARD, Assignee,
ja28-1aw3wW* Foot of West Thirteenth street.

NO. 4,341.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID E. HAWKINS and FRANCIS KEILBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David E. Hawkins and Francis Keilbach, heretofore copartners, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1874.

CHARLES E. COSGROVE, Assignee,
Room No. 11, No. 34 Park row, New-York City.
f4-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DE FOREST FOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of De Forest Fox, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway.
f4-1aw3wW*

NO. 4,433.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW GIBLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew Giblon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1874.

BYRON W. CLARKE, Assignee,
No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
f4-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI BERNSTIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Bernstien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of February, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT A. FLIEGE, Assignee.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Attorney for Assignee, [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm with stock, a livery and boarding stable, doing a good business, with stock and lease; ill health cause of selling. Apply to H. RODON, No. 73 Mercer st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,703 Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.

Elegant suite, five rooms, second floor, to be let together or separately; brown stone; unexceptionable location; near Madison square; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—Room and bed-room, comfortably furnished; single or en suit; suitable for single gentlemen or light house-keeping; hot and cold water, bath; terms moderate; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET VERY desirable handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, singly or together; will exchange reference. No. 31 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

A PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED, THIRD-STORY room, with small room adjoining, to let, with board. Also, room on fourth floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 331 West 32d st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 11 EAST 28TH st., between 5th and Madison avs., rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; all modern improvements; best references given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors, first floor; also room for two on fourth floor; first-class board. No. 200 West 23d st.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED UPper room, superior board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av. References.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, handsomely-furnished third story front and hall room; unexpectedly vacated; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs.—Family and single rooms, transient or permanent; table d'hote.

H. LEFLER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely-furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, single room. No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 18 16TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5th av.—Large, commodious, new and richly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; reduced rates to permanent parties.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO rent, with board, a single room for a gentleman seeking a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

ONE DESIRABLE HALL-ROOM TO LET, with board; appointments first class; references exchanged. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To rent, with board, large and small rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL. —A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room, also small room; references.

AN ELEGANT FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, to a family or gentlemen, with first-class board; also other rooms. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE, THIRD floor front, with board; references. 30 East 35th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE A BEDroom and sitting-room connecting with board in a private family. Address, stating full particulars and price, Box No. 4,995 Post Office.

WANTED.—GOOD BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEmen; single rooms and private family preferred. Address R., Post Office Box No. 2,886.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; good location. Address, stating terms, V., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN A PRIvate family, near the Sturtevant House. Address BACHELOR, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TEN (10) DREDGING MACHINE MUD-SCOWS.

Sealed proposals for building ten (10) dredging machine mud-scows will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 9, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ja7-1aw14wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—HENRY JOSEPH, plaintiff, against MARY JOSEPH, defendant. Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1873.

GEO. H. YOUNG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1873.

GEO. H. YOUNG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d31-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATILDA E. MALMBERG, plaintiff, against JOHN A. MALMBERG, defendant.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Wall street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 6, 1874.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 59 Wall street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of January, 1874. SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
ja14-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, headstones, &c. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874,

UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
National Academy of Design,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
Will Close Feb. 28, 1874.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

will read the following programme on
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, AT 2 P. M.:

Part I.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part II.—The Ballad of Sister Helen..........W. Rosetti
The Battle of Ivry..........Macaulay
The Gridiron..........S. Lover

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1, for sale at STEINWAY HALL from 9 to 4 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
MATINEE. THIRD GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Basso.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.

Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faience, &c., &c.

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, MISS ANTONIA Henne, Mr. Ch. Fritsch, Mr. A. Sohst, and Seventh Regiment Band will give a Grand Concert in aid of Chapel Fund of Madison Avenue Reformed Church, in Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Tickets $1; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s, No. 21 Park row; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Sheldon's, No. 677 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTROPIQUE de New-York will take place THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, at Irving Hall.

Admission tickets..........$2
Supper..........$1 50

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th st., Gilmore and the great band of the regiment. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Arbuckle, Lefebre, Keyel, Dietz, and all the soloists.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the American Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

TWO SCHOLARS WANTED IN A PRINCIpal's family, no other boarders, in a school near the City; the place is suited to brothers or brother and sister. For information and reference inquire of G. W. DAVENPORT, Esq., No. 21 Park row.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.— A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

A.—FOR CIRCULARS OF BOARDING-SCHOOLS, address SPECIALTY, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, lately from Dresden, accustomed to teach German to American children, desires pupils at their residences. Address H. Koelker, No. 37 Nassau st.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID Magnesia, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heartburn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large-sized bottles.

MR. JOHN F. HENRY,
Wholesale Agent,
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

Positive appearance of the Queen of Vocalists,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.

First week of the beautiful FOY SISTERS—Miss BERTHA and Miss IDA.
FOLEY and WADE, Song and Dance artists.
Mr. ARCHY HUGHES, Ethiopian Comedian.
Mr. J. BARRINGTON, Ballad Singer.

Continued success of the MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the original HARRIGAN and HART.

Second week of the great Minstrel scene, MINSTRELSY AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN and HART, J. BARRINGTON, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.

THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL,
(known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS

Concluding with the new dramatic burlesque,
COL-LEEN BAWN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 23d st. and 8th av.

PRICES: Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 40c.

A FAREWELL FAMILY MATINEE of the great pantomime will be given at this establishment next SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF FOX'S Wonderful Grand Comic Trick Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD

HUMPTY DUMPTY..........G. L. FOX

☞ The renowned Oriental performer, the Japanese "KING SABRO," will undertake, among other extremely difficult, exciting, and sensational acts, the accomplishment of the perilous feat of walking a rope stretched from the stage to the very dome of the Grand Opera-house, and then descending backward with all velocity, sliding on one foot, while standing erect!! The MARTENS, RIGL SISTERS, WILSON BROTHERS, and other specialty artists, also appear.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, an entire change of bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY!

On next SUNDAY NIGHT Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, the entire TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, WIENIAWSKI, the entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY, &c., in grand concert. Sale of seats begins to-morrow (Thursday.)

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. E. BROWNE, E. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

ELABORATE REVIVALS
and
NOVELTIES

Are, for the present, unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND

For seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.

The box book will, therefore, be open

THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. YANKEE LOCKE.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The American Comedian, YANKEE LOCKE, in his new Drama of LOST; Or, MISSING BONDS.	Miss JENNIE ENGEL and entire Company in the new Burlesque of PUSS IN BOOTS.

Both DAY and NIGHT with above. The Feeley Brothers, Leclaire Brothers, Rollin Howard, the Francesco Sisters, Signor Novissimo, &c.

GRAND BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT

In aid of the new
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Rev. S. H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector,
Daily from 2 to 10 P. M., for this week only,
Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Music by Seventy-first Regiment Band.

YOUNG LADIES' CHARITABLE UNION Amateur Dramatic Performance will take place at Lyceum Theatre, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, instead of Feb. 8, as previously announced.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY,

THE PARISIANS.

By EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON.

BEBEE, OR TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES.

By "Ouida."

I.

BULWER'S LAST AND GREAT WORK

THE PARISIANS.

By EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON.

Author of "The Caxtons," "Kenelm Chillingly," &c.

THE GLOBE EDITION,

"Legible, Portable, Handsome, and Cheap."

Small 12mo. With frontispiece. Fine cloth. $1 50.

THE LORD LYTTON EDITION.

We know of no series so desirable in every respect as this one.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

12mo. With Frontispiece. Extra cloth, black and gilt, $1 50.

Eight volumes of the Lord Lytton edition have already appeared; the remainder will follow in rapid succession, completing the set in about 25 volumes.

II.

A POWERFUL AND ABSORBING NEW STORY.

By the author of "Idalia," "Strathmore," "Under Two Flags," &c.

BEBEE;

OR, TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES.

By "Ouida,"

Author of "Granville de Vigne," "Tricotrin," "Puck," "Chandos," "Folle-Farine," &c.

12mo. Extra cloth, black and gilt ornamentation. $1 50

The well-attested popularity of Ouida's writings will be fully sustained by this, her last work. It is a fascinating story, marked by that rare power which distinguishes her as one of the most graphic writers of the day, and absorbs the reader from the outset.

For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia, and
No. 25 Bond st., New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY, } Executors of
GEORGE CABOT WARD, } Richard War-
B. FRANK SMITH, } ren Weston.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.

SARAH S. WHITING, } Executrix and
AUGUSTUS WHITING, } Executor.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. au13-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.

THOMAS H. FAILE, JR.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
Executors.

o22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH BLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Bly, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.

ADELAIDE S. BLY, Administratrix.
n12-1aw6mW* HENRY C. BLY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1873.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

59th TO 66th

PERFORMANCES.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.	In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1:30,
TENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented with
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF
CHARACTERS.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY IN FOUR ACTS, BY
ADOLPH BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
MRS. J. B. BOOTH,
entitled
ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
28TH ST., NEXT BROADWAY.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

FOLLINE, EVERY NIGHT.

FOLLINE!	AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANTLY successful new comedy of MODERN FORTUNES AND FRAILTIES. Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Minnie Conway, Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, D. Whiting, Owen Fawcett, Hart Conway, Jas. Peakes, and others. Box-sheet open one week in advance.

*** FOLLINE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

624 OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624

VAUDEVILLE, OPERA, AND NOVELTY.

Reigning Attraction! Overwhelming Ovation! Ladies and children in crowds. Music, Dance, Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, Gymnastics. One hundred star artists of the world. New combinations, new specialties, new artists.

First week of Prince Saide Djalma, the Man of Mystery. John Morris, the Protean Wonder. Harry Stanwood, the Star Banjoist.	First week of SALLIE HOLMAN Celebrated Opera Troupe in the GRANDE DUCHESSE, with powerful chorus, exquisite orchestra, and unequalled cast.	First week of Hawley and Mako, the appalling aerial performers. ALA, the Acrobatic Miracle.

Every evening and special family matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE VOKES FAMILY IN TWO PIECES.
VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Miss ROSINA VOKES..........as..........NAN
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
In which the entire troupe will appear, with new songs, duets, jigs, quadrille, &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
In preparation a new American drama by G. F. Rowe.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

THE COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with gas-light and star-light effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock,
EVERY EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock,
with the varied attractions of
THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE
and the entertainments of the Lectorium.
Admission to the whole, $1; no extras.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!

THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR.
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON!
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, and
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No. 39 Union square.

A GENTEEL AMERICAN YOUTH, AN ACcomplished pianist, desires an engagement to play in any reputable place, public or private; best references; terms moderate. Address TECHNIQUE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

GO AND HEAR MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, of Brooklyn, sing at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. See notice under amusements.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
FORRESTER & GERMOND,
NO. 30 BROAD ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of

FORRESTER & GERMOND,

for the transaction of a strictly Commission Brokerage business, in Stocks, Bonds, and Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Respectfully yours,
PETER FORRESTER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
H. S. GERMOND,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Formerly Paying Teller Union National Bank, and late of the firm of Gilley & Germond.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PIERSONS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

HENRY L. PIERSON.
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR.
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.
J. FRED. PIERSON.

The business heretofore done by PIERSON & CO., as iron and commission merchants, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 24 Broadway, under the firm name of PIERSON & CO. HENRY L. PIERSON.
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR.
J. FRED. PIERSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1874.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a general REAL ESTATE, AUCTION, and COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of WOOD, BRADY & TODD, at No. 9 Pine st., and will give their particular attention to the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, and of sales of Household Furniture at residences.

They will also give special attention to private sales of Real Estate, Renting of Offices, Stores, and Houses, and to making Valuations of Estates.

ALFRED M. WOOD,
WALTER BRADY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1874. REUBEN J. TODD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1874.

THE FIRM OF OSGOOD & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD,
J. D. PRINCE.

ROBERT S. LUQUEER, JR., HAS AN INterest in our business from this date.

R. S. LUQUEER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

JANUARY 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF BENNETT & CHASE IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES BENNETT,
L. S. CHASE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$45,000 WILL BUY ONE-HALF OF A building and a first-class paying business now making 25 per cent., and will make 35 per cent. net, with safety; partner wanted with above capital; no agents need apply. Address, for three days, CAPITAL, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR NEW-ENGLAND OR Massachusetts, for some valuable invention or useful article to introduce and sell on commission. Address, with full particulars, LANGDON BAXTER, No. 1,271 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

A PHYSICIAN, LATE OF THE UNITED STATES regular army, with satisfactory City references, desires to form a connection with some well-established physician in this City. Address C., Box No. 771 Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $10,000, TO increase an old-established wood-working manufactory; highest of references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE grocery or any kind of business will call at No. 991 6th av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A QUESTION AS TO THE ELIGIBILITY OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO MEMBERSHIP.

The new Republican Central Committee met at Republican Hall last evening, but did not effect a permanent organization. Joel W. Mason, the temporary Chairman, presided. After organizing the Secretary proceeded to call the roll. When the Twentieth Assembly District was reached, and the name of Police Commissioner Russell was called, that gentleman arose and said that he did not know that he had the right, being a Police Commissioner, to a seat in the committee under its constitution; it was doubtful, and he would like to have the question decided, believing that that was the proper time. One of the delegates called Mr. Russell to order, stating that the calling of the roll must be finished before the question raised could be considered. The Chairman said that in the opinion of the Chair no business except the consideration of the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, appointed at the last meeting, and the election of permanent officers could be transacted by the temporary organization, but he said that he would leave the settlement of the question entirely to the committee. Mr. Russell said that possibly members of the committee did not understand the clause of the constitution he referred to as he did. It stated, he said, that "no officer, member, or employe of the Police or Fire Departments, other than clerks, shall be eligible to membership, and if any member shall, after his election, accept a position under either of these departments, he shall thereby forfeit his membership." He wanted the committee, he said, to decide on his eligibility, under that clause and at that time. The Chairman said that he did not think that he was competent, nor was it proper for him, to decide the question; the committee could do as it pleased. Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney suggested that the roll-call should be finished, and if the question was afterward raised, it could be disposed of, and he thought that it should be referred to a special committee, or to the present Committee on Contested Seats. The calling of the roll was then proceeded with, and the secretary announced that a quorum was present. Gen. Pinckney moved that Mr. Russell's question be referred to the Committee on Contested Seats. Major Willard Bullard said that all votes cast at primary elections for men not eligible should not be counted, and the man who received the next highest number of votes should be declared elected. If Mr. Russell, he said, did not consider that he was elected, the matter might be amicably settled. Major McMahon, who had received a very large portion of the votes of Mr. Russell's district, could be declared elected. It was evident to him, he went on to say, that the meaning of the clause of the Constitution cited by Mr. Russell did not mean the Police Commissioners, but subordinate officers. He was of the opinion that the committee must decide that Commissioners were eligible. Mr. E. O. Jenkins expressed the opinion that the question should be settled at once. Gen. Pinckney's motion that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Contested Seats was then voted upon and carried. Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, then asked that that committee should have an extension of time. A delegate protested that the committee had had fourteen days, which he thought was plenty of time for it to have finished its business. On motion, the committee was granted two weeks more in which to make a report, and the meeting adjourned to assemble at the end of that period. The question raised by Mr. Russell was a subject of interesting discussion among the delegates, and if the Central Committee rule that he is ineligible to a seat as delegate the decision will also throw out Police Commissioner Gardner, the Chairman of the committee for 1873, who was re-elected a delegate from the Thirteenth District.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

In addition to the counterfeit national bank notes mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday, imitations of the notes of the following country banks are also in circulation: First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y., $10. This is a very dangerous counterfeit. The shading under the title of the bank is somewhat irregular; the printing and the paper are very good....First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J., $20. The engraving in this imitation is well done. The shading under the title of the bank is irregular, but the general appearance of the note is likely to deceive....Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y., $10. The engraving is well executed, and the printing and paper are very good. Co. in the imprint is Cq. The signatures are engraved....Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., $10. The small curved line under the shading of the letters Uni in the word United runs into the shading. In the genuine it does not. The signatures are engraved. There is a second issue of this counterfeit well executed. The letters Roc in the word Rochester, to the left of Flour City, are scarcely discernible, but in the genuine they are clear and distinct....Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y., $2. This is a very dangerous imitation. The eyes of the female seated on the left end of the note are blurred, and the thirteen stars around her head are indistinct. In the title of the bank the shading is irregular, there being more shade lines under the words "National Bank" than under "Westchester County." The space between "Peekskill" and "two dollars" is one-eighth of an inch, but in the genuine it is only about the thickness of a card. Date, Aug. 15, 1865....City National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $2. This is a well-engraved note, and liable to deceive good judges.

THE CHESTER HILL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of property-owners and residents of Chester Hill, near the village of Mount Vernon, an association was organized by the name of the Chester Hill Association, having for its object the protection and advancement of the interests of its members. Mr. Hubbell was elected President *pro tem.*, and Mr. T. C. Mitchill, Secretary. It was decided to accept a plot of land donated by Hon. Charles Crary for the site of a first-class academy, and erect a substantial and handsome building for the purpose contemplated. Although but a few years have elapsed since Chester Hill was laid out, about forty pretty villas, some of them of a costly character, now dot the knoll, commanding an extensive view of country around and Long Island Sound. Each villa is occupied by its owner, and, according to the restrictions placed upon purchasers, every dwelling is set thirty feet back, and no plot of ground is reduced to less than quarter of an acre, thus presenting a very attractive appearance. Among the villas in the course of erection is one for Prof. Yeomans, of the *Scientific Monthly*, and one for Mrs. Townley, widow of Mr. Townley, the artist. A committee, consisting of Prof. Yeomans, Hugh Porter, and Henry Clark, was appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws of the association.

THE FRENCH STEAMER ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

No fresh intelligence was yesterday received in relation to the French steamer Alex. Lavalley, from London for this port, which went ashore at Southampton, Long Island, on the 23d of January. The vessel lies in a bad position, broadside on, parallel with the shore. When she ran aground her anchors were immediately thrown out, but instead of holding the ship fast they simply dragged along the bottom—in nautical phrase, "came home"—thus leaving the vessel to shift and scrape at the will of the waves. Commissioner Blunt yesterday afternoon hoped that the easterly wind which was then prevailing would bring the stranded craft off at high tide, or at least so ease her that she could readily be hauled away by the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief. The Pilot Commissioners yesterday examined the pilot of the Alex. Lavalley, but took no action and passed no opinion in the case, as the matter will probably soon come up again for investigation.

THE AUDITING POWERS OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors, acting under the authority conferred by the resolution of the board adopted on Monday, has engaged Mr. John H. Strahan to appear before the Court of Appeals and defend the right of the board to audit all claims against the County, and order payment of the same. The committee hold that the audit of the board is final, and that the Controller has no right to reduce the amount of the bills they may pass. If their views are correct, there is no necessity for examining any claims they may approve, and the Controller is bound to pay them, even though they may be wholly or partially fraudulent. The duty indicated by the office of County Auditor would seem to be a sufficient answer to such dangerous pretensions.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

In the suit of Sidney H. Conklin against the publishers of the New-York *Sun*, tried before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $500. It appeared that Conklin, who at the time was employed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, attempted to arrest a member of a fantastical company for riding a lame horse. The companions of the man arrested attempted his rescue, when Conklin drew his revolver and fired, wounding one of the horses. For this last offense Conklin was tried in the court at White Plains, and the jury disagreed. In the report which appeared of the trial in the *Sun* it was stated that Conklin had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This erroneous statement was the basis of the present suit, the plaintiff claiming that because of it he had been discharged from the employment of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Bergh, the President of the society, was examined on behalf of the defendants, and [illegible] the plaintiff's discharge. On leaving the stand he also took occasion to enter his protest against the practice of carrying fire-arms, saying that none of the officers of the society were permitted by its rules to do so, their mission being one of mercy, not of violence.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A COMEDIAN VOLUNTEERS TO GIVE A DRAMATIC CRITIC A CHANCE TO TRY HIS "PERSUASIVE POWERS."

The last number of the Washington *Sunday Herald* contained a letter from its New-York correspondent, signed "G. H. B.," who is understood to be Col. George H. Butler, the dramatic critic of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, in which that gentleman refers to the favorite actor, Mr. W. J. Florence, who commenced an engagement at the National Theatre on Monday night, in terms which that gentleman considers not over-complimentary. The letter charges Mr. Florence with being the author of certain articles in *London Society*, containing bitter personalities against Col. White, an officer of the Guards, which articles were generally attributed to the pen of the Earl of Desart, a relative of Mr. Florence's. The article states that when satisfaction was demanded by Col. White and his friend, Col. Frazer, the Earl of Desart, in order to save himself from castigation, divulged the name of Mr. Florence as the author of the articles, but did not acknowledge that gentleman as a relative, stating that he had come to him (the Earl) with letters of introduction from Edwin James and Ex-Manager Stuart. To these allegations Mr. Florence has made the following response:

THE ARLINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1874.

MY DEAR SAVILLE: I wish you would have the editors of the Washington press deny the infamous report appearing in the *Sunday Herald* of to-day, and written by G. H. B., the New-York correspondent of that paper. He has thought proper to parade the names of several of my personal friends in connection with the scandalous report of the Earl of Desart refusing to fight Col. Frazer, of the Guards.

"G. H. B." will find an opportunity to try the effects of his persuasive powers, as Col. Frazer's champion, in answering personally to me for his impertinence and ill-breeding.

W. J. FLORENCE.

At a late hour last night it was ascertained that "G. H. B." had left for Washington.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Most of the journeymen cigar-makers who lately were on strike for an advanced rate of wages—the rates established before the panic—have resumed their work, and the increase has been granted by the employers. The cigar-packers, who during the past few months have been engaged in a reorganization of their trades-union, are now preparing to commence a movement to regain their old rates. One of the firms, Jacoby & Co., has already voluntarily resumed paying the old rate of wages, and it is expected that there will be no great difficulty in regard to the other. The occupation of the cigar-packers consists in assorting the cigars, and they generally command much better wages than those employed at making the cigars....There were no new developments yesterday in regard to the strike of the cap-makers, who appear to be thoroughly organized, which enables them to persevere in their determination to enforce a better scale of prices. A meeting of cap-cutters was held at No. 240 Broome street last night, when an organization was formed to co-operate with the Cap-makers' Union, with a view of securing also an advanced rate of wages for this branch of employes in the cap manufacturing trade.

A number of carpenters held a meeting last night at No. 240 Broome street, for the purpose of organizing, if possible, a society of their trade, no union of carpenters existing at present. The notice of the meeting not having been given in good time, but few were present, and the question could not receive the desired thorough discussion. It was, however, decided to proceed with preparations, or organizing a carpenters' union, and at a meeting to be held shortly, when a larger attendance is expected, officers will be elected, and the practical organization proceeded with. The carpenters, according to their assertions, have no intention of striking, their wages being to them satisfactory.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The Association of St. John's Guild long ago won the general approval of the people of this City by its energetic action in the case of sudden public calamity, and its tenderness toward little children and their sick and dying mothers. The guild asks no question of creed, country, or color, but dispenses charity freely to all. Every cent subscribed finds its way in fuel, food, or medicine, and every old coat or dress helps to cover some poor, shivering form. Yesterday the society issued the following appeal:

St. John's Guild is without money, which means without food for the starving, medicines for the sick, or fuel for the occupants of cellars and garrets who are liable on the first stormy night to perish from cold, as three women have recently perished, destitute, at the threshold of the guild. Money may be sent to C. V. B. Ostrander, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Geo. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier People's Bank, corner Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davies, (Sheldon & Co.,) No. 677 Broadway; Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Forty-fifth street, or Rev. Alvah Wiswall, St. John's Chapel, Varick street.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the Vessel-owners' Association met yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer's report was read, from which it appeared that the balance in hand Feb. 1, 1873, was $1,008 15; the receipts during the year were $2,539; the disbursements were $1,899 05, leaving a balance on the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st inst. of $1,648 10. A committee was appointed to proceed to Albany for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the compulsory pilotage at Hell Gate. The committee consists of E. J. Hamilton, J. A. Van Brunt, and Isaac Bell. The election of a new board of Directors was fixed to take place on the 3d of March, and a committee of three was appointed to nominate a ticket. The Committee on Compulsory Pilotage, who are to go to Albany, were directed to look after quarantine matters and harbor dues, with a view to have coastwise vessels relieved from detention, and to have Harbor Masters' dues abolished, except where service is actually rendered.

MORE BOMBS FOUND

Early yesterday morning an officer of the Third Precinct Police found lying on the snow in Church street, near Chambers street, three more bombs, or hand-grenades, similar to those which were recently seized at the residence of Mr. Desire Debuchy, No. 168 Bleecker street, and which the Police authorities pretended to say were intended for the use of the Communists in this City. The bombs found yesterday, and now in the possession of Superintendent Matsell, are marked "Pelican" and are doubtless a portion of the same lot seized in Bleecker street. It is believed that these bombs were thrown into the street by some person who feared that his possession of them would entail upon him unpleasant Police surveillance.

THURLOW WEED ROBBED.

Among the visitors at the office of Superintendent Matsell, yesterday morning, was Mr. Thurlow Weed, who had come to inform the Superintendent of the loss of a valuable watch which had been stolen from him. Mr. Weed stated that while riding on a Broadway car on Monday evening, some adroit thief abstracted from his vest pocket a valuable gold watch, which he treasured highly as a keepsake, as it contained portraits of his wife and daughter. He could not give any description of the thief, but the Superintendent assured Mr. Weed that every effort would be made to secure the return of the treasured time-piece.

A NEW HEALTH MAP.

Under the direction of Dr. Walter De Forest Day, Sanitary Superintendent, a new health map of the City of New-York has been prepared for the purpose of recording monthly the location of all contagious and diarrheal diseases throughout the City. The map, which is seventeen feet long and four feet wide, was prepard by William B. Fernhead and Bloomfield Usher, Jr., clerks in the Sanitary Bureau, and shows all the streets and every block in the City, and it is intended to mark each block in which any contagious or diarrheal disease makes its appearance, with a distinctive color indicating the peculiar disease. This map, it is believed, will be of great assistance to the Sanitary Inspectors in the tracing the source and course of contagious diseases, and will be very valuable for future reference.

THE PANIC AND USURY.

A case is now pending in the Supreme Court in this City, in which Mario Crevilier charges Drake Brothers, brokers, of this City, with having exacted from him about $15,000 in the form of usurious interest on transactions had with them during the panic. Defendant, or at least one of them, was brought up yesterday before the court on an order for his examination before trial. On being asked as to the charge made by plaintiff of having taken from him the usurious interest which forms the basis of the action, he refused to answer, on the ground that his answer might criminate him. Plaintiff's attorney then applied to the court to compel the witness to answer. The court took the motion under consideration, reserving its decision.

THE COMMUTERS ON THE NEWARK RAILROAD.

A war is in progress in Newark between the commuters on the Newark and New-York Railroad and the gate-tenders at the Liberty Street Station, in consequence of an order recently issued by the company requiring commuters while passing the gate to hold their tickets in such a manner that the keeper can see the numbers and dates. The order was issued for the purpose of preventing fraud. The commuters refused to obey the order, and upon a keeper attempting to enforce it the day after it was issued he was summarily knocked down. His assailant was arrested and fined. The next day a commuter was served in a similar manner while attempting to force his way through, and the keeper was arrested and fined. This has been the daily programme, victory alternating on either side with impartial regularity. Yesterday morning a commuter named Eugene F. South, while attempting to force his way past the gate, was assaulted and beaten by a keeper named O'Rourke. The keeper was arrested, and bailed in $300 to answer. The difficulty is attracting considerable attention.

THE CORNELL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Ezra B. Cornell, who is at the Astor House on his way South, states, in reference to the investigation of the charges made by Mr. McGuire, that the latter gentleman has failed to establish one of his points. The whole matter arose out of a desire on the part of the people of Havana, where the old People's College was located, that they might overthrow the Cornell grant and make a new division of the State agricultural fund. Mr. Cornell made a proposition that he would give half a million dollars to Ithaca if the State would allow him to locate lands, sell them and give the proceeds to the new institution. This agreement was made and ratified. Mr. Cornell's idea was that he would secure $2,000,000 for the college, but he is now convinced that he would have made $10,000,000 had Woodward followed out his directions. The agents did not visit and locate the lands personally, and hence arose serious complications, bad locations, and sales at low rates. The university has now about 400,000 acres in Wisconsin, worth from $5 to $10 per acre.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS.

A large and interesting collection of oil-paintings, now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 37 Nassau street, will be sold by auction on Wednesday and Thursday next, at noon. These paintings have been recently imported, and they are guaranteed as being originals. They comprise specimens by Karel Ooms, Damschroeder, Diaz, Williot, Shaeffel, Rosierse, and other well-known foreign artists. Our own school is represented by Bierstadt, Wm. Hart, J. W. Casilear, A. B. Durand, J. F. Crapsey, W. H. Beard, J. G. Brown, David Johnson, and others.

WATER-COLORS, &C.

At Mr. Schenck's gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, will be found a large and valuable collection of oil and water-color paintings, among which are the "Christening Feast," by Baron Henry Leys; "The Rivals," by Meissonier; "Spooning," by J. T. Lucas; "Return of the Shepherd," by Eugene Verboeckhoven; "The Blind Beggar," by Charlot. Van Schendel, Greuze, Robbe, Walraven, Hamman, Thos. S. Cooper Wm. and Jas. Hart, J. W. Casilear, Mrs. E. Murray, J. B. Irving, A. F. Tait, A. T. Bricher, are also fairly represented. The whole will be sold on Thursday and Friday next at noon.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

As Conductor B. Crusie's through freight train from Greenport, on the Long Island Railroad, was nearing Thompson avenue, Long Island City, at about 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the locomotive jumped the track, carrying with it and upsetting the tender and three box cars. Fortunately no one was injured. A wrecking train was immediately dispatched from Long Island City with a gang of laborers, who were engaged until an early hour this morning clearing away the débris. Passengers for the Flushing Branch were transferred at the scene of the wreck. Trains are running over the road as usual this morning. The accident was caused by the carelessness of a flagman stationed at this point, where a gang of trackmen were engaged in repairing the road, a portion of which was displaced. He neglected to signal the approaching train in season to avoid the accident.

THE POTTER'S FIELD INVESTIGATION.

The utter brutality of the officials employed by the Commissioners of Charities to inter bodies in Potter's Field was again illustrated yesterday. A young man, Dennis S. Sullivan, residing at No. 22 City Hall place, appeared before Alderman Gilon, the Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the burial of Nathaniel French, and informed him that his father, Dennis Sullivan, took sick in the street on the 8th of January, and was removed to the Park Hospital. He died on the following day, and was immediately buried in Potter's Field. No efforts were made by the authorities to have his remains identified. When his family, after a protracted search, had heard of his fate, they made efforts to recover the body, but failed. No mark was put on the pine box in which the body of the old man was laid, and it now lies among hundreds of other unrecognizable forms in the paupers' ground. Alderman Gilon took down the statement of Mr. Sullivan, and requested him to appear before the committee. Soon after Mr. Sullivan had left a lad of about fourteen years called at the City Hall and told Alderman Morris that the remains of his father were buried in Potters' Field, and that he could not obtain them for interment. No marks had been made on the box to distinguish them from others.

ILL-TREATING SAILORS.

Three seamen—P. O. Wallstrom, Hans Jansen, and Carl Jarneberg—yesterday appeared before Commissioner Shields and made affidavit that, while engaged on board the American bark Sarah and Emma, the Captain, Albion Carpenter, assisted by the mate, beat the complainants in the most brutal manner, while the ship was at anchor in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and that they were kept without food for a whole day. In addition to this ill-usage, they complain that the officers of the ship drove them from the vessel, without any apparent just cause. From Rio Janeiro they took passage on board the English brig St. Ursula, which arrived here a few days ago. A warrant has been issued by Commissioner Shields for the arrest of the officers of the Sarah and Emma on their arrival in this port.

THE GERMAN WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society of the German Women for Widows and Orphans was held yesterday in St. Matthew's Church, corner Elizabeth and Broome streets, Mrs. Dr. Lieber presiding. The annual report of the Secretary of the society was submitted, showing disbursements during the year in support of widows and orphans amounting to $4,593 75. The total receipts during 1873 were $6,519 88, and total disbursements during the same period $4,647 14. The capital of the society, invested in bonds and mortgages, amounts to $12,260 75, the society having about 200 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Ottendorfer; Vice President, Mrs. Dr. Lieber, and Secretary, Miss Clara Stohlman.

SPORTING ITEMS.

A main of cocks between Connecticut and New-York fowls was fought in a pit in Westchester yesterday afternoon. Each side pitted fifteen, and agreed to fight all that fell in within two ounces of each other for $100 each battle, and $1,000 the odd fight deciding main, at weights ranging from five pounds four ounces to five pounds eleven ounces. Thirteen pairs fell in. Betting was $100 to $75 on the New-York fowls. The affair was well attended by prominent sporting men from New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Brooklyn. After four hours' fighting the Connecticut fowls won seven battles to New-York's five, and consequently won the main. The New-York fanciers declined fighting the thirteenth battle.

DRUNKENNESS NO EXCUSE.

William Burns, of No. 369 Broome street, was fully committed by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of attempting to force open the door of the lager-beer saloon No. 151 Bowery, owned by Anthon Meyer. He was drunk at the time, but the Justice held that was no excuse, as the officer said the prisoner was perfectly aware of what he was doing when he was caught.

A BURGLAR NAMED SMITH.

John Smith was put under $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the liquor store of Michael Byrnes, at No. 72 Lewis street. He was arrested by his namesake, Officer Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct. The property stolen consisted of money and spirits to the extent of $40. The front door of the store was cleverly forced by the assistance of a jimmy on the lock.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The case of the Government against James Hughes to recover $1,000 on a distillery bond was yesterday tried before Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court. The defense claimed that the bond was forged and that the defendant knew nothing about it. The witnesses for the Government failing to positively identify the defendant as the James Hughes who signed the bond the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant....Patrick O'Rourke was yesterday brought before Commissioner Shields charged with passing counterfeit fifty cent stamps. Held in $5,000 bail to answer.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. John E. Mulford, of Richmond, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mayor Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assistant Adjutant General Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, was at the Hoffman House yesterday, on his way to Washington.

The Marquis De Noailles, late French Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel, on his way to France.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse; Hon. W. D. Murphy, of Albany; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, and James B. Eads, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Chamberlain Lane had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

Mayor Havemeyer's Police Commissioners are patiently awaiting a "thaw" to clean the streets.

Mr. Edward Powell lectured last evening at Plimpton Hall on the "Artificial Production of Rain."

The only arrival at Castle Garden to-day was the steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool, with fifty-one passengers.

The eleventh annual reunion of the Ninth Class Association of Old Public School No. 14 will take place on Thursday evening, 19th inst., at Delmonico's.

Mr. Philip Church, a prominent and influential citizen of Belvidere, N. Y., died in this City, yesterday. The funeral will take place at Belvidere, on Friday afternoon.

The joint committee of the Common Council, appointed to examine the pay-rolls of the various departments, will probably meet next Monday. The object is said to be retrenchment.

William Adams, whose trial began on Monday, was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, of assault with intent to kill, and was sent to the State Prison for eight years.

Owing to the absence of Police Commissioner Henry Smith and Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the port, no meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. Both the gentlemen named are in Albany.

A dramatic performance, under the auspices of the Hebrew Young Ladies' Charitable Union, will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, on Thursday evening next. The proceeds of the performance will be added to the fund for the support of the Home for Aged Hebrews.

Peter Smith, aged sixty, of No. 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, fell, yesterday afternoon, on the sidewalk near his residence, and cut his head in a terrible manner. Mr. Smith was taken to his home and died at 7 o'clock last evening.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, yesterday, papers were read on "Deep Tillage" and "The Influence of Climate on Production," on which interesting discussions took place. A full report of the proceedings will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning.

The Directors of the St. Paul Railroad held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 25 William street, for the purpose of preparing a statement of the condition of the road, to be forwarded to the stockholders previous to their voting on the seven per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

John Riley, a resident of Washington avenue, Morrisania, has been missing since Saturday evening last, and it is supposed that he has been either accidentally drowned or met with foul play, as a hat said to have belonged to him was found on Monday morning under a spile bridge which crosses Mill Brook.

John Smith, a young burglar, was arrested early yesterday morning by Roundsman Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct, for breaking into the liquor store of Michael Byrnes, corner of Lewis and Rivington streets, with the intention of robbing the same. The accused was committed for examination by Justice Flammer.

John Rielly, Charles Hughes, and Thomas McGowan were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Patrolmen Baird and Keefe, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who detected them in the act of breaking into the tailor shop of Edward Kerser, No. 235 Varick street. They were committed to prison by Justice Sherwood.

Michael McGrath, the keeper of a liquor store corner of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, was yesterday held for examination by Judge Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, for firing his revolver in the stable of Ex-Alderman Tuomey, in Fifty-third street, near Third avenue. The accused was intoxicated at the time, and had the complainant been present, it is believed he would have been murdered. Business rivalry is said to be the cause of the feud.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Isaac Rollins, of Kent avenue, near Myrtle, dropped dead yesterday morning while preparing to go to business.

At a meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, last evening, the certificates of the delegates from the Tenth Ward were rejected, and a new election ordered.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening, David Williams in the chair, but went into executive session immediately after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The name of the person accused of assaulting the child Hannah Corn, in Dean street, Brooklyn, Sunday, is Edward West, not Walsh, of No. 132 Dean street. The child resides at No. 128 same street.

James Kominsky, injured last week in Sharky's marble-yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, died yesterday at the City Hospital. John Heintz, one of the men injured by the fall of the scaffolding in Dr. Talmage's new church some days ago, also died yesterday at the same hospital.

Michael Wallace, aged fifty years, committed suicide last evening, at his residence, No. 327 Manjer street, by cutting a deep gash in his throat and arm. His wife discovered him shortly after the deed was committed, and at once summoned Dr. Hallam. Wallace, however, was past medical assistance, and died a few moments after the doctor's arrival.

Six members of the Committee of Fifty attended the regular meeting of that body last evening. It was understood that an important report from a subcommittee appointed to examine the records of the Corporation Counsel's Office during Judge McCue's term would be presented, but the committee separated without receiving any report or transacting any other business.

Frank Otto brought a divorce suit against his wife, Mary Jane, charging her with adultery, yesterday, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Circuit Court. He claimed that she was married to Frank Collins. The defense was a general denial, and that one Mary Bolton had represented herself to be the defendant in the marriage with Collins. The jury, after an absence of two hours, returned a verdict for the defendant.

City Treasurer Cunningham's weekly statement shows that after paying nearly a million to the account of the Board of Education there still remained in the Treasury, on Saturday, $2,600,000. The balance on hand Jan. 24 was $3,229,733 68; receipts during the week, $539,575 30; total, $3,769,308 98. Transfer to school fund, $929,666 58; other warrants, $237,890 06; total, $1,167,556 54. Balance on hand Jan. 31, $2,601,752 44.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is rumored that Hon. Hilton G. Scribner or Luther W. Frost will be the Republican nominee for the next Mayor of the city of Yonkers.

The friends of Rev. Mr. Woodworth, Pastor of the Beekman Avenue Methodist Church, Tarrytown, will tender him a donation visit on Thursday evening.

The wing of the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Stephen Stouter, in Mechanic street, New-Rochelle, was slightly damaged by fire about 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. Stratton, of the First Methodist Church of Yonkers, in a discourse on intemperance, stated that there are 153 places where liquor is sold by the glass in Yonkers.

The Water Board of Yonkers contemplate a storage reservoir on the Grassy Sprain of 20,000,000 gallons capacity, and another on the sprain of 67,000,000 gallons capacity. For the two reservoirs sixty-nine acres of land will be required, and the cost of the work is estimated at about $78,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Tarrytown was organized a few evenings ago, when a constitution was adopted and a Board of Directors elected, consisting of H. W. Redfield, F. H. Jackson, J. M. Collins, G. L. Wiley, J. W. Mabie, W. O. Blauvelt, J. O. Jones, J. Alsdorf, D. Armstrong, F. Hermance, and E. B. Kinney.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bayonne City is estimated to be worth $5,000,000.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias meets at Trenton to-day.

The Police of New-Brunswick made thirty-seven arrests during the month of January.

The Newark Excise Board elected John Evans Chairman last night, and fixed the fee for licenses at $50.

There were 151 prisoners confined in the Union County Jail during the quarter ending Jan. 31, at an expense to the county of $670 33.

John Hahn was arrested at Morris Plains last night, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from W. Kingsland, at Kingsland Station.

One car of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track at Bordentown, yesterday and into a stone wall, causing considerable damage.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court the trial of Alonzo E. Kimball, who is charged with complicity in the murder of Ida W. Vail, was postponed for two weeks.

The ship-carpenters and caulkers, who are now on a strike in Camden and Philadelphia, have determined to make direct contracts for ship-building and repairing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has increased the working time of its employes to nine hours a day. During the panic the time was reduced to eight hours a day.

During the month of January 129 patients received medical treatment at the Jersey City Charity Hospital. Of these 61 were cured, 9 died, and 56 remain under treatment.

Recent surveys have demonstrated the fact that a number of houses in East Orange encroach upon the lands of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

Henry J. Yates, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, Newark, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. C. Littell, was elected yesterday by 54 majority.

The New-Jersey Midland Railway Company has leased the Middletown, Unionville and Water-gap Railroad, running from Middletown, N. Y., to the New-Jersey State Line. The lease is perpetual.

In accordance with an order from the Court of Chancery the Montclair Railway will be sold at auction on the 24th of April. All the chartered rights, privileges, and franchises of the company will be included in the sale.

The special committee of the Newark Common Council, appointed to consider the advisability of the proposed consolidation scheme, has decided to report against it. They will recommend instead that application be made to the Legislature to make Newark a county by itself.

Yesterday morning the ice in Harsimus Cove cut a hole in the hull of one of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight floats, causing it to sink with eight empty cars on board. The cars were subsequently raised and placed on the trucks, and efforts are now being made to raise the float.

Hereafter commuters and holders of passes on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be obliged to give the conductor of the train on which they are riding their names, ages, residences, &c., so that they may not be able to travel over any portion of the road to which their passes do not entitle them.

James McCue, twenty-six years of age, while engaged in breaking an Erie Railway car near the Bergen Tunnel, last night, fell beneath the wheels. The forward wheels of the car passed over him, mangling his body. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, where he soon after died.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Hoboken Common Council last evening, the committee appointed to revise the city charter reported a number of amendments. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and a special meeting will be held on Monday evening next to consider the report.

The stockholders of the Belvidere and Delaware and the Mercer and Somerset Railroad Companies held their annual meeting at Trenton yesterday. The stockholders of the Flemington Railroad and Transportation Company held a meeting at the same time. Ashbel Welch was elected President of the three companies.

About noon yesterday a Midland Railroad locomotive collided with a team of mules and a wagon at the West End, Jersey City, crossing, injuring the mules so badly that they had to be shot. James Leonard, the driver, had one of his ribs fractured, and sustained other injuries of a serious nature. The accident was owing to the absence of a flagman at that point.

The Executive Committee of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance met at Trenton yesterday, and elected Rev. Thomas Hanlon Chairman. Subcommittees on finance, legislation, publication, and auxiliary alliances were appointed, and it was decided to secure a large list of speakers in different parts of the State, so that all calls for public addresses could be promptly filled.

At the regular meeting of the Common Council of Orange, Monday night, the Board of Education submitted their annual report. The expenses of the board for the year were $22,676 05, and a recommendation was presented that $30,000 be appropriated for the erection of a new school-house to relieve the overcrowded condition of the present buildings. Alderman Fell presented his resignation, and it was accepted. Resolutions complimentary to Mayor Austen, and requesting him to serve another term, were unanimously adopted.

LONG ISLAND.

At the meeting of the Queen's County Board of Supervisors, held at Jamaica yesterday, the Clerk of the board read the following proposals for a county farm for the poor: Hog Island was offered by Mr. Anderson for $9,000. Mr. B. W. Downing offered a farm of seventy acres for $7,000. Thos. A. Smith one of sixty acres for $2,000. John McCue one of thirty-five acres for $7,000. The board, with the Committee from the State Charities Association, will visit Hog Island on Monday next. Judge Armstrong, Wm. Floyd Jones, G. H. Seaman, and others, spoke in favor of the island.

The tax-payers of School District No. 10, town of Newtown, have applied to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and forwarded charges asking that Joseph Rice, one of the Trustees, be removed from his office. The charges against Mr. Rice are first with resisting a demand for an account by the Trustees at the annual meeting as required by the statute. Second, for not accounting to the Collector or Clerk for the amount of $32, which he received for rent of school-house from the party who occupied it. Third, for disorderly conduct while intoxicated and willfully disturbing the proceedings of the school meetings. Mr. Rice, in his answer, puts in a general denial of all the allegations.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your impression of Jan. 22, a remark was made, editorially, apropos of the reporting by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the bill for the appointment of a Federal Commission to investigate the liquor traffic in its relations to vice, pauperism, and crime; and your remark was to this effect, (I quote from memory:) "In the action of the Judiciary Committee we have another striking instance of the disposition to put upon our National Government burdens which do not fall within the legitimate sphere of its functions." Now, Sir, while, by a strict legal construction of the Constitution, or on a probable hypothesis of the precise intentions of the original founders of our Government, it might be conceded that Congress possessed no written authority to legislate on such a subject as this, may it not yet appear to you, and to those of your readers who agree with you in opposing the measure in question, so desirable to obtain accurate statistics and scientific data touching the manufacture and consumption of alcoholic liquors in our land, as to justify our law-makers in a slight stretch of their authority (if you choose so to term it) in order to accomplish these results? The question has doubtless suggested itself to many minds: Exactly what are these temperance agitators aiming at in getting this bill brought before Congress. Just this, in a word, as I heard Mr. A. M. Powell, of the National Temperance Society, who is spending the Winter in Washington to engineer the thing, state it, at the recent convention in New-Haven—that we may procure reliable figures to show how many die annually in this country from alcoholism.

There are other points to be determined by such an investigation, such as the number of murders annually committed under the influence of ardent spirits, the number of vagrants sent to our almshouses, and of maniacs consigned to our insane retreats from the same cause.

From the best data now possessed, it is estimated that some 60,000 victims of strong drink drop into dishonored graves every year in this fair land of ours. This is, at least, an approximation to the truth.

But when challenged to prove the accuracy of that appalling figure it is difficult to verify it, or satisfy an objector of its reliableness. What is needed, then, is such a commission as that proposed to investigate the facts and give us the precise statistics, bearing the stamp and seal of the Government as its voucher. And this is no more, Mr. Editor, as you doubtless are aware, than the English Parliament did long ago. So far as I know, the competency of British legislators to deal with this subject was never called in question. Neither did any one object to the appointment by our Government a year or two ago to a Federal commission for the inspection of steam boilers, although the annual death rate from explosions is scarcely one hundredth of that arising from intemperance.

When this bill was introduced last year it was treated by Senators with ridicule and burlesque. No committee seemed willing to take hold of it. One Senator suggested that it be referred to the Committee on "Revolutionary Claims!" It landed in some pigeon-hole and there remained, unseen, forgotten, and alone. This year a change seems to have come o'er the spirit of the Senatorial dream. The bill was treated with all due deference, and was referred to one of the ablest committees of the Senate, which committee with unexpected promptness reported it for action. It is to be hoped that Congress will take it up and pass it in due time.

The better treatment received by the bill this year, as compared with its first introduction, is to be accounted for by the fact that our Senators had gotten their eyes opened to the danger, (to their own political standing) of despising the numerous and respectable constituency represented in the petitions from eighteen States of the Union praying for its passage.

If, Mr. Editor, it be true that anything like 60,000 are annually ruined, body and soul, through the use of alcoholic stimulants, is it not time that all patriots, philanthropists, and Christians united together in common and earnest efforts to stem the tide of this fearful curse. To this end, is it not reasonable to hope that the editor of a leading and influential journal like yours, which has done such noble service to the cause of justice and humanity in other directions, may lift up his voice and direct his pen frequently and firmly against intemperance in general, and also against the drinking usages of fashionable society in particular, where lies the fountain-head of so much misery.

G. H. G.

MILFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

DOMESTIC SILK STATISTICS.

The monthly statistics furnished by the Silk Association of America for the month of January, and for the first seven months of the fiscal years 1867 to 1874, show the total value of the imports of manufactured silk landed at the port of New-York during the last month to be $1,719,190. The total value of silk entered for warehouse purposes during the month was $419,039, leaving the consumption $1,300,151. The amount thrown upon the market was $2,011,989. The imports consisted chiefly in silks proper, crapes, ribbons, silk and cotton and silk and worsted textures, and the value is represented at the foreign cost of the goods in gold. The amount of silk-manufactured goods imported from the 1st of July to the 31st of January, in 1872-3, was $18,010,765, while the imports of the last seven months are shown to be $12,508,850, which gives the falling off as $5,501,915. This fact speaks well for the extension of the trade in American manufactured silks, and furnishes conclusive evidence of the excellence already attained by American manufacturers. Among the imports of raw silk for the month of January is included 234 packages of Japan cocoons for Hartford, and 201 packages of Japan silk-worm eggs en route to Europe.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

For weeks past numerous complaints of the operations of pickpockets on the street cars in this City have been received at Police Head-quarters, and yesterday Capt. Irving, of the detective force, made a raid on the light-fingered gentry, and succeeded, with the aid of Detectives Muller, Clapp, Von Gerichten, Dunn, Leahy, and Heidelberg, of his command, in arresting nine well-known thieves, who are said to have been concerned in these robberies on the cars. The prisoners gave their names as Alfred Fells, James Hogan, Henry Doughty, James Nelson, Wm. H. Brown, James Harris, Jacob Redwell, Wm. Temple, and Jacob Lynch. Capt. Irving states that all these men are pickpockets, and several of them had served the State at Sing Sing Prison. Among them is Johnny Farrel, who was recently discharged from Sing Sing, and one George Wilson, alias "Frenchy." The prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to court to-day. In the meantime victims of thefts on railroad cars will be notified to appear and identify these men if possible.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The officers of the Board of Education are now engaged in inspecting the evening schools in the City, and will shortly make their report on the subject. There are thirty such schools in New-York—fifteen for males, twelve for females, and three for colored children. The attendants at these schools belong to the industrial classes. No pupils are admitted except those engaged in daily labor, and who are over ten years of age. All nationalities are represented in the schools, and the instruction imparted is specially suited to the requirements of the class of pupils for whose benefit they are conducted. Mr. Kiddle, the Superintendent, has stated that a marked improvement in the system of teaching, and in the proficiency of the pupils is observable in the various classes every year. The average attendance in the male schools during the week ending Jan. 24 was 4,881, in the female schools, 2,987, and in the colored schools 117. The average for the week ending Dec. 5 was much larger, being 5,729 in the male schools, 3,225 for the female, and 136 for the colored schools.

THE BALL SEASON.

Undoubtedly one of the pleasantest reunions given this season was that of the United Butchers' Association last night at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and what tended to make it most enjoyable was the almost total absence of "wall flowers" who "don't dance." A noticeable feature of the assemblage was the combined elegance and taste of the ladies' toilets, affording a pleasing relief to the more sombre dress of the gentlemen. The following-named gentlemen, composing the Floor and Reception Committees, were untiring in their efforts in furthering the enjoyment of the evening: Manager, Richard Davis; Floor Committee, Walter Murray, James Shand, Michael Scanlan, Wm. E. Rockwell Timothy Harrington, Samuel C. McGraw; Reception Committee, John Elliott, Chairman; Charles McIntyre, Patrick Whelan, Thomas Murphy, Richard Donovan, Geo. Dillenback, Wm. Elliott, John Harrington.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 103 cars reported to arrive, 2,493 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,848 head, or 344 cars, against 252 cars for the same time last week; the market opened draggingly; owners held at ¼c. advance on last week's prices, and obtained ⅛c.; regular buyers held off; the quality of the stock was inferior: the attendance was good; sales, 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 990 lbs. to 1,550 lbs. at $4 65@$6 12½; 91 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,044 lbs., at $4 12½; 50 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,076 to 1,153 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 62½; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 973 to 1,360 lbs. at $4 65@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600 head, against 1,600 head for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at ½c. decline from last week's quotations; sales, 500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 86 lbs. to 90 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 500 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 83 to 89 lbs., at $5 50@$5 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head; making the total supply for the week thus far 13,000 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week. The market is at a dead lock, buyers holding off for a decline. There were not sufficient sales to establish prices. Sales of Yorkers at $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs at $5 80@$6 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; market only moderately active, and prices, under heavy receipts of common grades, weak and easy; fair Steers sold at $4 60@$5; good to choice, $5 75; extra, $6 30; Corn-fed Texans, $3 65@$4 45; shipments, 625 head. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; quality generally poor; good grades steady and firm at $5 30@$5 80; medium to choice, with a few extra, at $5 85@$5 90; common to fair, $5@$5 40; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 900 head; sales at $3 75@$5 for common to fair; $5 20@$5 80 for good to choice; shipments, 600 head.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 3.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 354 head. The weather is unfavorable for trade. Prices for Cattle are no better than last week, the stock selling at quite uneven rates; sales of choice at $9 50@$9 75; extra, $8 75@$9; first quality, $7 75@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,487 head. The market is more active, and prices advanced fully ½c. ℘ lb., with quick sales. Sales of Sheep in lots at $3 50@$5 each; extra, $5 50@$7 25.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Sugar, No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ℘ arroba. Exchange weak. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 66@68 premium; Short Sight, 71 premium; on London, 110@112 premium; on Paris, 86@87 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Capt. Robert Marshall, Wm. Price, Wm. Hanmann, Mrs. Wm. Hanmann, Miss E. Kent, John Monagan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:06 | Sun sets......5:22 | Moon rises...8:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:34 | Gov. Island.10:23 | Hell Gate..11:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Leo Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Ellen Austin, Griffin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Benefactor, Hayden, Yokohama, A. A. Low & Bro.; Ferraro Secundo, (Ital.,) Russo, Ancona, Febri & Chauncey; Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Faggiani, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Cainan, (Aust.,) Botts, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Queen of the Seas, (Br.,) Haveron, Capetown and Batavia, V. H. Brown; Derwent, (Br.,) Frith, Cork and a market, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Henry and Louisa, Wick, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Oronocto, (Br.,) Tucker, Liverpool, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Angostura, (Br.,) Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, Jos. Morrill; Mary Celeste, Tuthill, Laguayra.

Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Georgetown, (Demerara,) H. Trowbridge's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool Jan. 21, with mdse. and 51 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 28, at 8 P. M., lat. 45 23 N., lon. 43 40 W., signaled a screw steam-ship bound E., showing a blue light forward and aft and a red light on the bridge, simultaneously.

Steam-ship Bernard, (Br.,) Poutet, Trieste Dec. 31, Messina Jan. 4, Palermo 8th, Gibraltar 14th, and Madeira 17th, with fruit to order—vessel to Alfred Booth & Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre and Sons. At noon, Jan. 31, lat. 33 35, lon. 77 84, exchanged colors with steam-ship City of New-York, bound S.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. M. M. Heath, Nicholas, Providence, in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. W. G. Tufts, Allen, New-Haven.

BELOW.—Ship Hudson, Knight, from London Dec. 24, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Havana; International, for London; Leo, for Savannah; Richmond and Hatteras, for Norfolk; [illegible] Knight Companion, for Liverpool; bark Palma, for Belize, Honduras.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—Arr. steamers Octorora, from New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia, and schr. Rodney Parker, from New-York.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; Martha A. Stevens, for New-York, and John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; schrs. H. B. McAuley, for the West Indies; Hamburg, for the West Indies; Nellie Bowers, for Kingston, Jam., and Wild Pigeon, for Somerset, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Below, at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, are the brigs Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande, for Boston; Quaco, from Matanzas, for do.; W. B. Bickmore, from Portland, for Cardenas; schrs. Annie W. Barker, from San Domingo, for Boston, and Eddie Waters, all detained by the storm.

The steamer George Shattuck, for Provincetown, returned to Provincetown on Monday, owing to the breaking of a portion of her machinery.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia; steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schr. Sallie E. Ludlow, from Philadelphia; schr. Jacob E. Ridgeway, from New-York.

Cld. Spanish brig Lola, for Barcelona.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 3.—Arr. steamer Clyde, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Arr. at the Pass s, steamers State of Minnesota and Alice, from Liverpool; ships Armstrong and Pomona, from Liverpool; Anglesea, from Buenos Ayres, and bark Teresina, from Palermo.

Sld. steamer Western Metropolis, ships St. Paul, Sparkenhoe, Plandolit, barks Frits, Emble, and Bertha, and brig Recurso.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The steamer Illinois, of the American Line, arr. off Cork this morning, making her first trip from this port in 10 ds. and 15 hours.

FOREIGN PORTS.

KINGSTON, Jam., via HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The steam-ship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Line, having touched here on her trip from Aspinwall with a full list of freight and passengers, has proceeded to New-York, where she may be expected by Wednesday.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Steamers Morro Castle and City of New-York, from New-York, r. here this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sld. for American ports—Trimountain, Home, Jane Fish, Paquete de Nova York, President, Blumenthal, Stataraad Broch.

Arr. from American ports the 2d inst., Elizabeth Child, Drusus, Rosetta, Giacominio, Gylfe, Celia, Enrica Merello; also arr. from American ports, C. C. Sweeney.

BREST, Feb. 3.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Daure, from New-York Jan. 24, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night.

The steam-ship Europe, of the same line, sld. hence on the 1st inst. for New-York.

MOVILLE, Feb. 3.—The Allan Line Steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Portland, Jan. 24, for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—The Cunard Line Steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Wealand, from Boston, Jan. 24, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Nassau st., New-York.
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Annual Statement, Jan. 1. 1874.

INCOME, 1873.

Premium receipts		$2,548,735 32
Interest and rents received and accrued		383,865 93
Total		$2,932,601 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by deaths and annuities		$704,592 10
Paid to policy-holders for dividends, returned premiums, surrendered policies, &c.		814,206 27
Paid for commissions, brokerage, and agency expenses	$358,877 06	
Paid for medical examinations	28,368 45	
Paid for taxes, salaries, rents, advertising, stationery, legal expenses, &c.	179,699 46	
Paid for commissions commuted	56,656 92	
Paid for office furniture, safes, &c.	3,984 88	
Paid for sundries, reinsurance, fire insurance, &c.	18,454 79—	$[illegible] 93

ASSETS.

Cash items, (in banks, on hand, &c.)	$480,403 38	
United States Bonds	573,126 28	
Bonds and mortgages	1,200,880 61	
Premium loans secured (Actual value of the policies securing these loans is about $4,400,000.)	2,242,157 30	
Loans on United States Bonds (market value $171,791)	140,078 00	
Deferred premiums, semi and tri-annual and quarterly, less cost of collection	709,363 15	
Real estate in New-York	810,000 00	
Premiums uncollected and in course of collection (and less cost of collection)	279,316 33	
Accrued rents and interest	94,100 60	
Due from other companies on account of losses on reinsured risks	10,000 00—	$6,539,325 62

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies in force Dec. 31, 1873	$5,698,830 00	
Losses reported and in process of adjustment	161,214 00	
Sundries	7,640 00	
Total liabilities		$5,867,684 00
Surplus as to policy-holders		$671,641 62
Number of policies issued in 1873		7,220
Amount insured in 1873		$13,[illegible]
Whole number of policies in force		27,981
Amount insured		$57,791,488 00

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT,
L. W. FROST.
VICE PRESIDENT, M. B. WYNKOOP.
SECRETARY, J. P. ROGERS.
ACTUARY, S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.
MEDICAL EXAMINER, D. HERRICK, M. D.
COUNSEL, WHITNEY & BETTS.

GORHAM
SOLID SILVER
AND
Electro-Plated Ware.

THE GORHAM COMPANY are pre-eminently the great silver manufacturers of this country, and it is not too much to say, of the world.—N. Y. Times.

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY.
Bond st., near Broadway.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

BEEBE RANGE
PRICE REDUCED.
$90 for No. 1, Largest Family Size.
JAMES & KIRTLAND, No. [illegible]